

Liberal
decision
calcula
adgm

The royal wedding in The Times



Many special features on the wedding of Prince Charles and Lady Diana Spencer, including a 76-page free colour magazine, will be published in *The Times* next week.

Monday: *The Times* guide to the world's monarchies. Our regional correspondents report on how the wedding will be celebrated outside London.

Tuesday: A colour magazine commemorating the wedding. It includes a personal reflection by the Archbishop of Canterbury and articles by Lady Steves, Charles Douglas-Horne, and Anthony Holden.

Wednesday: An extended report of the television interview with Prince Charles and Lady Diana by Angela Rippon and Andrew Gardner and a special guide to the events of the day, with Philip Howard pinpointing the highlights for television viewers and spectators.

Thursday: A special souvenir edition.

Today, in the continuing series of articles on preparations for the wedding, John Withrow reviews the "anti-wedding" day (page 2) and Alan Hamilton writes a profile of Michael Shee, press secretary to the Queen (page 12).

Mitterrand at nuclear base

President Mitterrand visited France's nuclear submarine base at the Ile Longue near Brest and lunched on board the submarine Terrible. The trip was his third to a major strategic defence establishment, and was to emphasize his socialist government's determination to maintain and develop the independent French deterrent.

By-election joy for alliance

The alliance between the Liberals and the Social Democrats was euphoric after analysing the previous day's by-election victories. In the London borough of Lambeth two safe Labour seats were gained. Labour's percentage share of the vote there was more than halved, as was the Conservatives'.

Tugendhat slates budget 'folly'

Mr Christopher Tugendhat, the EC's budget commissioner, has angrily denounced the compromise budget proposals for 1982 produced by the ministers' council as a "folly". He said the way in which the draft budget had been produced was "shallow and insouciant", and that cuts had been made with no discussion of their merits.

West considers new Polish aid

New loans to Poland are being considered by leading European central banks to help the country buy raw materials and food. The banks' move follows Polish requests at the end of June for credits and guarantees totalling \$1,200m from 15 Western nations.

£10m riots bill

The four days of rioting in Liverpool could cost taxpayers £10m, with a police bill of £4m and compensation claims of £6m. Mr Kenneth Oxford, Chief Constable of Merseyside, told the police committee his force had only 400 special riot helmets, one fifth of their needs.

M6 faults report

The Government has accepted a report concluding that bearings on the Midlands Links viaducts on the M6 work properly and do not need wholesale replacement. Poor workmanship is blamed as a likely cause of some faults and several recommendations are made.

£14m for horse

Robert Sangster, the racehorse owner who paid \$3.5m (£1.8m) for a yearling in the United States this week, has offered \$30m (about £14m) by American breeders for Storm Bird, who has yet to race as a three-year-old.

Uneasy peace as PLO and Israel pledge ceasefire

From Tewfik Mishlawi, Beirut, July 24

An uneasy peace settled on the border between Lebanon and Israel tonight after a ceasefire involving Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) brought a halt to two weeks of hostilities.

The two sides communicated their respective positions to President Reagan and Dr Kurt Waldheim, the Secretary General of the United Nations. Fighting in the border region dropped to a trickle two hours after the Israeli agreement was announced in Jerusalem by Mr Philip Habib, Mr Reagan's special envoy, who has been shuttling between various Middle East capitals in an attempt to bring an end to the intensive battles between Israeli forces and Palestinian guerrillas in Lebanon.

The fragility of the ceasefire was emphasized tonight when a round of rockets was fired into the south Lebanon village of Clea, in the Christian enclave controlled by Major Haddad. Three residents were said to have been injured.

Asked for the PLO position on the cessation of hostilities, Palestinian officials said this had been communicated to Dr Waldheim, and that Mr Yasser Arafat, the PLO leader, was still waiting for a reply. But the officials said Mr Arafat had already told United Nations intermediaries that the guerrillas would observe a ceasefire if the Israelis did the same.

Major General William Callaghan, commander of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon, and General Emmanuel Erskine, the co-ordinator of United Nations forces in the Middle East, have raised between Mr Arafat and Dr Waldheim. Neither Israel nor the United States recognizes the PLO and, therefore, no direct talks have been held with the Palestinian leader.

Mr Habib arrived in Israel this morning from talks with Saudi Arabian leaders in Jeddah, and went immediately into conference with Mr Manasseh Began, the Israeli Prime Minister. Mr Habib had earlier visited Lebanon, and a special Israeli Cabinet meeting was held to consider the proposals he had brought from the two Arab countries.

Mr Habib said after the meeting: "I have reported to President Reagan that as of 13.30 hours local time, all hostile military activities between Lebanon and Israeli territory will cease." Mr Began then said: "The Government of Israel endorses this statement."

Other Israeli officials appeared to emphasize the temporary nature of the ceasefire, saying that Israel wanted to have time to analyze the political and security situation.

In Beirut, officials denied speculation that the Lebanese Government had made any concessions to achieve a cessation to the fighting. They said the new arrangement was the outcome of pressure on Israel by the United Nations Security Council and other international powers friendly to Lebanon.

The United States and Saudi Arabia have been coordinating their efforts to put an end not only to the Israeli-PLO fighting,



Mrs Nancy Reagan greets onlookers at the United States Ambassador's residence in London last night.

Full engagement book for Mrs Reagan

By John Withrow

Mrs Nancy Reagan, first lady of the United States, has squeezed more engagements into the week before the royal wedding than Alice's white rabbit.

She arrived in London on the presidential jet, *Excalibur*, on Thursday night accompanied by 12 security guards, a party of aides including her hairdresser, five hat boxes, an assortment of dresses, several jars of jellybeans and a present of a Steuben glass bowl for the royal couple.

Mrs Reagan, who is here to represent the American Government, will be seen at a luncheon to meet a new tax package through Congress, an packed yesterday before attending a private dinner in Ascot with Mr and Mrs John Heinz, head of the company which manufactures 57 varieties.

The rest of her schedule includes lunch with the Prime Minister at Chequers, a dinner with Princess Alexandra, watching the Prince of Wales play polo at Windsor tomorrow, a reception at the Bank of England after the wedding, and dinner with Lord Carrington.

She will also attend two receptions at Buckingham Palace where she has said she will shake hands with the Queen rather than curtsey.

Buckingham Palace, eager to avoid a diplomatic incident, said this was not unprecedented. It does, however, follow the republican furor in the United States when Mrs Leonore Annenberg, the wife of the former United States Ambassador to London, curtseyed to the Prince of Wales earlier this year.

Labour and TUC map their path to expansion

By Julian Haviland
Political Editor

An outline plan by which a future Labour government would hope to work with the trade unions to restore full employment in an expanding economy was presented by Mr Michael Foot, leader of the Labour Party, and Mr Len Murray, TUC general secretary, at a joint press conference in London yesterday.

It was prepared by the TUC-Labour Party Liaison Committee and is to be put before the congress and the party conference in the autumn.

"We do not say it solves all the problems," Mr Foot said more than once. But the document was proof, he said, that there was an alternative to the present horrific situation.

On the central question of incomes, there is a clear readiness, indeed a commitment, to discuss wages, something that has not appeared in recent years in documents drafted by Labour's national executive committee alone.

Expansion will require "a new national understanding", the authors say at the outset, which demands an agreement on the distribution of income and wealth; and, later: "Negotiators... should have regard to the impact of settlements on prices."

The occasion for such negotiations would be a "national economic assessment" of the prospects for growth and the division of resources.

It would "embrace such issues as the share of national income going to profits, to earnings from employment, to rents, social benefits, and other incomes."

But the phrase "incomes policy" was taboo at yesterday's press conference. Mr Foot disowned it. And Mr Murray, when asked if there could be expansion without it, interpreted it as meaning permanent wage restraint: nothing so negative was contemplated, he said.

The policy document says the objective is to bring about a return to full employment as early as possible. The holy grail is identified early as "investment-led growth". A new price commission, it says, is the essential basis of an agreed policy to control inflation.

"national economic assessment", as it took shape yesterday, amounted to the permanent involvement of the unions and employers in running the economy and in planning public expenditure and levels.

Mr Foot said: "I would hope that, before introducing a budget, there would be proper discussion with the trade union movement." It would become a proper, regular arrangement and would have, he hoped, a big influence on the Government's fiscal and financial policies.

The document commits Labour again to import controls, but again in more careful terms than the national executive on its own might have chosen.

It calls for "import penetration charges" on an industry-by-industry basis, and for a range of measures including tariffs and quotas (Mr Murray said the TUC would press for import controls on motor vehicles, for instance).

Partial text, page 2
Leading article, page 13

Whitelaw gives police 13% rise

By Stewart Tendler and Donald Macintyre

The police have been awarded a 13.2 per cent pay rise after a government decision to ignore cash limits and honour the terms of Lord Edmund-Davies's formula linking police pay to the average earnings index.

The announcement by Mr William Whitelaw, Home Secretary, came as firemen were promised similar protection from government limits. Their Labour-dominated local authority employers have agreed to honour the fire service pay formula in November.

The police award will add to the sense of grievance felt by civil servants and ambulance men but appeared unlikely last night to upset the prospects of a settlement by either group at 7.5 per cent and 6 per cent respectively.

Ministers were undecided until a few weeks ago whether to honour the police formula, given their commitment to containing public sector pay, but reached a decision in the light of the dangers to which the police have been exposed during the recent riots.

The official side of the police joint negotiating board has made it clear to the Police Federation, which represents lower ranks, that it is to examine whether to continue honouring the present formula in future years, rather than a clause in Lord Edmund-Davies's 1978 report which permits reconsideration by either side.

But it also cited the special position of police in being forbidden by law to strike and affirmed that any change would be by negotiation. Police pay should continue to be linked in some form to general earnings levels, it said.

The decision to honour the pay formula for 32,000 firemen, whose current qualified basic rate is £126 per week, arises from the May council elections after which Conservatives lost control of the employers' side of the National Joint Council for the Fire Service.

It leads one to the suspicion that the Government see the police as their main instrument of policy in the future in containing trade unionists and any people who are making any sign of protest.

Home phone bills to rise by 13% in November

By Bill Johnstone

British Telecom has announced a proposed increase in tariffs which will raise the average residential customer's bill by about 13 per cent while raising the business subscribers' by half that amount.

The effect on the average residential bill of £36.55 is an increase of £5 a quarter and on the average business bill of £211, an increase of £14.50.

The proposed increases will take effect from November. Although they represent an average increase in customers' bills of 9.5 per cent, there is a substantial readjustment in favour of business.

A statement issued by the corporation said: "We have kept our promise not to increase prices within 12 months of the last increase in November 1980."

The extra cost of the proposed increases will fall more heavily on residential customers, with higher charges for local calls; but there are reductions for international services and there will be favourable changes

Chart, page 17

MP rerelected despite sons' schooling

From Our Correspondent

Despite left-wing criticisms for sending two sons to a public school Mr Kevin McNamara, Labour MP for Kingston upon Hull, Central, was rerelected as prospective parliamentary candidate by his constituency management committee last night.

The 37 for Mr McNamara and 24 for the only other nomination, Mr Elliot Morley, a Hull city councillor who had the support of the left.

Both Mr McNamara's sons won places at the Roman Catholic Ampleforth College, North Yorkshire, on music scholarships.

Mr Denis Healey, deputy leader of the Labour Party, was rerelected by his constituency party in Leeds, East as their prospective parliamentary candidate last night by 39 votes to six.

Innocent man in rape case freed after 30 months

A man who was described as a beast after he was convicted two years ago for raping a 10-year-old girl, but who was cleared by the Court of Appeal.

Lord Justice Lawton ordered the immediate discharge of Mr Edward John Covill, aged 32, who has spent 30 months in jail.

Mr Covill, of Park Road, Stratford-on-Avon, Warwickshire, in custody since March 1979 and given a six-year jail sentence after his conviction in Birmingham on September 26 the same year, had his conviction quashed and sentence set aside.

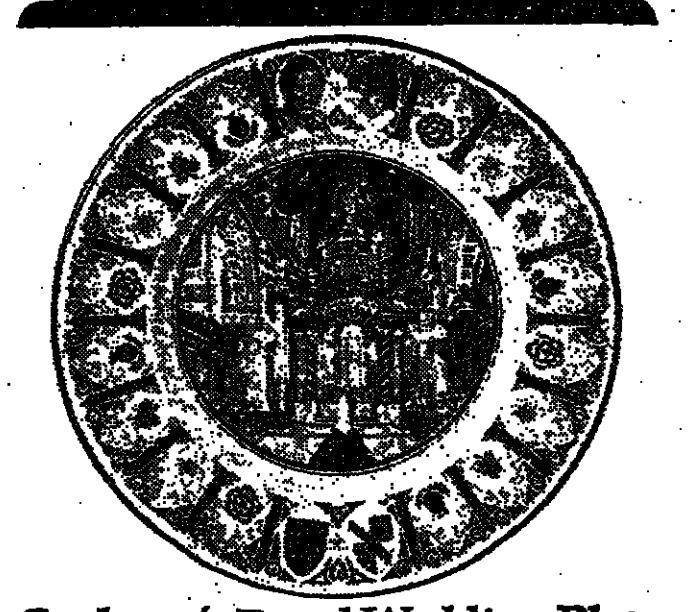
Lord Justice Lawton, who sat with Mr Justice Thompson and Mrs Justice Heilbrunn, said there was no doubt that Mr Covill, who was convicted on circumstantial evidence, had been the victim of a miscarriage of justice.

The judge praised the team of 12 policemen from the Warwickshire force whose intensive inquiries after the file was reopened in January this year, led to the prosecution today announcing that Mr Covill's appeal would not be opposed.

Mr Covill's first action after his release was to thank two of the officers who cleared him, Supt John Atkins and Det Sergeant Graham Sutherland.

He said: "I am so grateful to them; but for their investigations I would still be in prison. I am really looking forward to going home and having a champagne celebration."

"My friends believed I was innocent throughout and supported me. In fact the whole town was behind me", he added before walking out into the Strand bedecked with flags and bunting for the royal wedding.



Coalport's Royal Wedding Plate

Collectors of Coalport China the world over eagerly await the special pieces that Coalport produce to commemorate special Royal events and anniversaries.

This beautiful bone china plate, depicting the actual Wedding Service inside the Cathedral, is an outstanding piece from a leading name.

Within a hand-painted outer band of 22-carat gold there is an elaborate border depicting the four National Flowers - The Rose of England, Daffodil of Wales, Thistle of Scotland and Shamrock of Northern Ireland. The border also contains the Royal portraits and the respective Coats-of-Arms. On the reverse is a full commemorative backstamp. Diameter: 10 1/2" (27 cm). Price: £33.25 incl. VAT and insured carriage, post & packing.

The Heritage Collection, 21 Richmond Hill, Bristol 8. Tel: 0272-312442.

Please send me... Royal Wedding Plate(s). I enclose cheque for £33.25 per plate incl. VAT & p & p. Please charge my Access/Barclaycard/American Express/Diners Club A/c No. []

Name [] Address [] Signature []

Money refunded if not delighted. Co. Reg. in England 1980027. VAT Reg. No. 139 5585 93

Home News	2, 3	Parliament	6
Overseas	4-6	Religion	14
Appointments	14	Sale Room	14
Arts	9-11	Science	7-11
Bridge	14	Sport	15, 16
Business	17-21	TV & Radio	23
Court	24	Theatres, etc	8
Crossword	24	Travel	10
Events	23	25 Years Ago	14
Features	12	Universities	24
Gardening	13	Weather	24
Letters	13	Wills	14
Obituary	14		

Information service, back page
University results, page 6

Authors say 'yes but' to ministers PLR plan

By Frances Gibb

A draft scheme for a public lending right under which authors will receive payment according to how often their books are borrowed from libraries was announced by Mr Paul Channon, Minister for the Arts, in London yesterday.

It is proposed that one basis of book borrowing will be a sample of 16 libraries a pool of £2m (less administrative costs) will be divided proportionately among authors.

The scheme, on which the Government is intending to come more than two years after the passing of the Public Lending Right Act 1979. That established the right for authors to benefit from loans of their books and required a scheme setting out the details to be arranged.

Mr Channon said he hoped that after consultation, which will close on December 31, the scheme could be before Parliament for approval and come into force in the new year.

Payments, which, it is estimated, will work out at about a halfpenny a loan, may begin in 1982-83, he said. They are subject to tax.

The Act creates a right of personal property, which will exist for 50 years after the author's death. The lending right can be assigned or renounced.

The 16 sample libraries will be chosen by Mr John Summison, who takes up his post as Registrar of Public Lending Right on September 1. Their administrative costs are expected to be 10 per cent of the £2 pool from which they will be reimbursed.

The loans on which payment will be based, will be calculated each year.

The scheme was in general welcomed by authors' societies yesterday. But the Writers' Guild of Great Britain and the Society of Authors criticised it on two counts: First, that payments will not be made to foreign writers whose countries have a public lending right under which British authors benefit; and second, that the scheme involves a £500 maximum payment for any one book.

The societies fear that any one popular author will be able to "scoop the pool".

Miss Bridget Brophy, member of the books' committee of the Writers' Guild, a leading campaigner for public lending right, and an architect of the scheme, said yesterday: "Authors are extremely glad to see it at last. It is very much the scheme we negotiated with the civil servants."

But the Guild was concerned about the method of payment. "As there is not a flat rate per loan, but payment depending on how many writers register and how many loans there are, it is possible for a writer to scoop the pool, leaving remarkably little for every one else."

The Guild and the Society of Authors favour a top limit on payment for each author, instead of for each book. Mr Mark Le Fanu, joint secretary of the Society, said the limit on one author should be £1,500.

He also said that if Britain did not make reciprocal payments to German authors, Germany might cease payments to British authors, which has so far amounted to about £50,000, although the scheme has only just begun.

By-election euphoria for Liberals and SDP

By Ian Bradley

Thursday night's victories in six of the seven by-elections since the party started contesting local council elections at the beginning of this month, the SDP has contested eight seats. Its other victories were in Sedgefield, Durham, on July 2, and in the Walkergate ward of Newcastle City Council on July 16.

In the two other council seats it has fought in North Kensington, London, July 2, and Nottingham, on Thursday, the SDP came second to Labour, pushing the Conservatives into third place.

Since the county council elections on May 6, the Liberals have fought about 80 local authority by-elections. They have gained 13 seats, held six and lost two.

In many of the seats that they previously held, they have considerably increased their share of the vote. On Thursday, for example, in the Tisbury ward of Merseyside Metropolitan Council, their vote went up from 44 to 59 per cent.

At a by-election in the Trafford ward of Manchester City Council, Liberals came from third to first place and in

Yeovil, Somerset, the party last Thursday won its seventeenth successive victory in local government elections.

However, in Haringey, London, a Liberal standing with SDP support came third in a by-election on July 2.

Although there are likely to be coming summer holiday weeks, the flow has not completely stopped.

The SDP is looking forward to contesting vacant seats on Coventry and Birmingham city councils and Stroud Town Council, and the Liberals have candidates in the field in Harlow, Essex, where there is a by-election today. Market Bosworth, Leicestershire and Avon.

Mr Neville Sandelson, Social Democrat MP for Hillingdon, Hayes and Uxbridge, said last night that Mr Roy Jenkins should be the future leader of the SDP-Liberal alliance (Philip Webster writes).

In a speech in his constituency calling for total partnership between the social democrats and Liberals, Mr Sandelson said: "In Roy Jenkins we have a leader to inspire us all and to infuse a

spirit of fellowship into the campaign that the alliance will wage in the country."

It was the first public declaration by an SDP MP that one of the party's leaders should eventually head the alliance and, after the intervention on Thursday by Mr Mike Thomas, Special Adviser MP for Newcastle upon Tyne, East, stating that half the prospective candidates adopted by the Liberals should step down in favour of SDP members, it seemed likely to cause further offence to the Liberals.

Mr Sandelson said last night that he was expressing a personal view and did not intend to be provocative.

In his speech he said that the formation of a successful alliance would demand mutual sacrifice from both parties.

"Together we can form the next government and give Britain a better future but if we squabble over our own petty egos we shall both vanish into electoral dust. There must be forbearance on both sides and a genuine willingness to give and take."

After the embarrasment experienced this week over the Croxford, North-West, candida-

ture and Mr Thomas's vehemently rejected proposal, leaders of both parties yesterday seized gratefully on the joint electoral successes in London and Cleveland.

Significantly, Dr David Owen, who rank and file Liberals have regarded as the least enthusiastic supporter of the alliance among the four SDP leaders, said the results "vindicated the wisdom of forging an electoral arrangement with the Liberals."

In a joint statement on the by-election success in Lambeth, London, the two parties said: "If social democrats and Liberals working together can do this to Ted Knight and annihilate the Tory vote at the same time, both Labour and Tory must now know that no seat of theirs is safe."

Mr David Steel, the Liberal leader, said: "This is a remarkable result for the Liberals and social democrats. It is the first positive example of electoral gain for the alliance resulting from local agreement between the two parties."

And in another sideways swipe at Mr Thomas, he added: "This is the way forward—doubling Thomases, please note."

TUC threat to Howe over State group sales

By Donald Macintyre Labour Correspondent

TUC leaders warned the Chancellor of the Exchequer yesterday that the country faced a "long, cold, hard winter" if the Government persisted with plans to sell parts of the nationalised industries.

After a meeting with Sir Geoffrey Howe they said industrial action against plans to sell the high street gas showrooms could spread to the water and power industries.

The union expectedly blunt warning came in talks sought by the TUC nationalised industries committee in the wake of a speech on July 1 in which Sir Geoffrey floated the possibility of further widespread denationalisation of the Iron and Steel Industries.

The speech, to the Selsdon Group, not only defended previous sales, including the disposal of BP and British Aerospace shares, but also questioned the assumptions under which the big monopolies like railways, gas and electricity supply remain in public hands.

The TUC delegation, which included 13 members of the general council, appeared to have made the most of the occasion, with Mr William Sims, general secretary of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, at one point accusing the Chancellor of being a "privateer, robber and plunderer" of state industries.

The direct threat of joint industrial action if the Government persisted with its decision to sell the 900 gas showrooms came from the instigation of the TUC's general secretary, Mr Frank Chapple, who is chairman of the committee.

Mr Chapple, general secretary of the Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunication and Plumbing Union, claimed after the talks that government intentions to "privatise parts of public industry exceeded its electoral mandate."

He described the proposals, including the sale of British Gas's £250m a year retail business as "a doctrinaire vindictiveness which involves the fraudulent disposal of national assets."

Opposition sets out recovery proposals

By Our Political Staff

The document entitled *Economic Issues facing the next Labour Government*, which was prepared by the TUC Labour Party Liaison Committee for approval by the congress and the party conference this autumn, begins:

Over the past two years the present Government has pursued a policy of division and confrontation in the management of the economy. The disastrous results of monetarism and deflationary policies are clear for all to see, with the highest level of unemployment in the history of the biggest fall in output since 1931. There is an alternative: a programme of economic expansion which would increase output and employment together.

The purpose of this joint statement is to set out the economic policy which the Labour Party would pursue if it came to power. It is a statement of our commitment to economic growth, industrial renewal, expansion of public services, greater equality and democracy, and making Britain more economically successful. Second, to consider the immediate problems which could arise from a strategy of expansion. Our objective can be simply stated: to achieve a return to full employment in Britain as early as possible. This will involve the creation of many millions of new jobs in the public and private sectors, and the rapid technological change. We look forward to the next Labour Government making full employment its central objective in economic policy.

Law upsets role of the breadwinner

Man can no longer be presumed to be the breadwinner, the Court of Appeal yesterday ruled in a majority decision.

It held that the dismissal of a woman travel agency clerk the day after her wedding on the presumption that her husband was the breadwinner amounted to unlawful sex discrimination.

The judges awarded £100 compensation to Rosalind Coleman, aged 21, of Hollywood Court, Stoke Newington, London, for injured feelings.

She was dismissed the day after her marriage to a man who worked for a rival travel agency. The two agencies feared that the close "pillow talk" relationship between the couple might lead to their inadvertently leading trade secrets.

Mrs Coleman's employers, Skyrail Oceanic Ltd, trading as Goodman Tours, of St Andrews Street, Holborn Circus, London, had discussed with her husband's employers what should be done when the couple married.

Mr Arthur Mozes, Skyrail's managing director, had said: "As the husband was presumably the breadwinner, we thought it fairer to handle it amicably from our end."

So the day after the wedding, which he attended, Mr Mozes dismissed Mrs Coleman.

The Equal Opportunities Commission, leading Mrs Coleman's sex discrimination claim, argued that assumptions of that kind about women, not based on evidence, amounted to unlawful discrimination on the grounds of their sex.

Lord Justice Lawton said yesterday: "It is satisfied that the dismissal of a woman based on an assumption that men are more likely than women to be the primary supporters of their spouses and children can amount to discrimination under the 1975 Sex Discrimination Act."

He was backed by Sir David Cairns. But Lord Justice Shaw dissented.

The judges allowed an appeal by Mrs Coleman against a ruling of the Employment Appeal Tribunal last year.

Countdown to the royal wedding

At ease: The Prince of Wales and Lady Diana Spencer during their visit to the Cheshire Regiment at Tidworth Hampshire, yesterday.

Early on Wednesday morning as the crowds gather in The Mall and the nation settles down in front of its television sets, a small group of young socialists will clamber on board a coach in south London and set off for a day-trip to Boulogne.

Like a number of other groups heading for the Continent or Ireland, their excursion is not a shopping expedition or an excuse to gorge themselves on the local delicacies. It is simply an attempt to escape these shores for a republican country on the day of the royal wedding.

One group heading for Boulogne has placed an advertisement in the *Socialist Worker* which reads: "A bus leaves London at 10.15 for Boulogne. It is simply an attempt to escape these shores for a republican country on the day of the royal wedding."

Another rebel group intent on a similar trip to the French port, which has the added advantage of a socialist government, intends to meet the mayor for fraternal discussions.

Mr Eddie McFarland, who is organising a trip by hovercraft to Calais, explained: "We are simply trying to get away from all the fuss over Big Ears' wedding. Across the country, a group of about 300 Welshmen are planning to travel to Dublin to be entertained by anti-British songs."

But the protest against the wedding is not limited to such sorties. At several places around Britain small republican groups will gather at houses, offices, pubs, rock concerts and picnics to avoid the exhaustive media coverage.

Republicans rock against royalty

By John Witherow

"You can for example, attend a 'Funk the Wedding' concert at Clissold Park in Stoke Newington, or take part in a 'Rock for a Red Republic' at the innately named Britannia pub in Hackney."

In Bolton there will be a "Stuff the Wedding day out" (formal dress optional), and at Waltham Forest a "red republican picnic". In Oxford you are invited to stuff the wedding and then stuff yourself. In Glasgow and Sheffield "Rock Against Royalty" concerts are being planned.

Mr Joe Brady, of Peterborough, is taking 40 people on a coach trip to the Lake District. Radicals and television sets will be banned and anyone caught mentioning the wedding will be thrown off the coach.

"We want everyone on board to stay in blissful ignorance of that event," he said.

While the participants in Mr Brady's trip will be issued with tee-shirts proclaiming: "I hate Prince Charles", other republicans can kit themselves out with badges depicting the Prince and Lady Diana on a fork in flames. The caption, predictably enough, is "Toast the Royal Couple".

And in South Yorkshire, a labour-controlled county newspaper got into trouble for placing a free advertisement for "stuff the wedding" badges.

One of the most eagerly awaited events for republicans at Clay Cross was abandoned after threats to burn down the social centre where the meeting was to be held.

GO-AHEAD FOR MERSEY DOCK PLAN

By John Young, Planning Reporter

The Government approved in principle yesterday a redevelopment of the disused Albert Dock, in Liverpool, as a trade, industry and export centre.

But Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, has withheld consent for filling in the dock because of its location in a conservation area. Infilling has been strongly opposed by conservation groups, including the Victorian Society, the Mersey-Side Civic Society, and Save Britain's Heritage.

The dock buildings, which were completed in 1845, are listed Grade I and have been described as the finest in Europe. They have been disused since the closure of the South Docks in the mid-1960s and, while arguments have continued about their future, they have deteriorated.

At a public inquiry last January Gerald Zimmann Associates, the would-be developers, argued that the scheme would be viable only if the basin were filled to provide a central square.

Mr Michael Montague-Smith, the inquiry inspector, recommended approval, subject to certain conditions. He said that, although infilling would detract from the setting of the buildings, it would assist in their rehabilitation.

Permission was granted yesterday for filling in the adjoining Saltchute Dock and for removing some fixtures considered to be of no architectural interest. But other proposed changes, including replacing windows and connecting the Dock Traffic Office, were refused.

How the ragging Prince took his punishment

Although there is always a certain percentage on which none of us had any effect, I happen to be one of those people, by chance, that it worked with.

I had a fairly well developed conscience and that is really what you need in order to be disciplined basically.

The Prince says he had little education at Buckingham Palace, although a French tutor was once engaged during a school holiday because he studied English because he spent the whole holiday trying to avoid him, so that did not work.

His only other such instruction was in mathematics "because I am moronic when it comes to mathematics."

But when he had done A level English, at one point, he says, he got a very good friend to give him a whole list of books she thought he should read.

"I was riveted particularly by Hardy and I must read more. When I am ill I love it because I can then read."

HOSPITALS WILL BE ON ALERT

By Staff Reporters

London hospitals, at the request of the London Ambulance Service and the Metropolitan Police, are to be on stand-by on the day of the royal wedding next Wednesday with far greater staffing than usual for public holidays. The major incidents team at St Bartholomew's Hospital will be alerted with support, if needed, from other large hospitals.

A spokesman for St Bartholomew's said yesterday that the alert was simply a precaution and was supplementary to the routine increase in accident and emergency cover on public holidays.

As thousands of towns, villages and cities throughout Britain planned street parties and other events to mark the day, the Royal Automobile Association predicted widespread delays and diversions.

The most parties will be in London, where much of the centre will be shut to traffic from before dawn on Wednesday, with parking likely to be scarce.

The royal couple will travel by train and car after their wedding to their honeymoon suite at the former home of Earl Mountbatten of Burma, at Broadlands, Rousey, in Hampshire.

Willey to quit at next election

Mr Fred Willey, Labour MP for Sunderland, North, who told his constituency party yesterday that he would not contest the next general election. He is chairman of the Parliamentary Labour Party and has been an MP since 1945. His majority at the last election was 12,902.

RUGBY'S NEW VOICE

The BEC has appointed Mr Ray French, a Widnes teacher, to succeed Eddie Warburton, its Rugby League spokesman, who retired at the end of last season after nearly 30 years. Mr French has played for England at both Rugby Union and League.

Security clamp as Mason criticizes hunger strike

From Richard Ford, Belfast

Tight security surrounded Mr Roy Mason, former Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, who said during a visit to the province yesterday, that provisional Sinn Féin and those in the Maze prison should have learnt their lesson by now.

Mr Mason said no reputable body in the world supported them. Representatives of the European Commission for Human Rights, the Irish Commission for Justice and Peace and the International Red Cross which have all been widely involved in the present crisis had visited the prison near Belfast, but had given them no support.

"They should not now be asking any more of their people to fast themselves to death when no reputable organization in Britain or the world will give them any support," he said.

He was in the province as Labour agriculture spokesman and met representatives from the farming and fishing industries.

In the Maze the condition of Kieran Doherty and Kevin Lynch, today entering the sixty-fifth and sixty-fourth days respectively of their fast, continued to worsen. In the present campaign, during which six men have died, only Robert Sands has spent longer on hunger strike. He lasted 66 days before his death on May 5.

A booby-trap bomb injured two men, one of them seriously, when it exploded, ripping the delivery van it was in, Belfast yesterday. The van had been hijacked earlier in the Andersonstown estate and driven to Glen Road where it was left. It is believed, as a trap to lure security forces.

A member of the firm which owned the van was checked it was safe to drive away. Two men are in hospital in Belfast with head injuries after security forces fired plastic bullets to disperse rioters early yesterday. A man aged 27, I said to be seriously ill after soldiers were attacked by their cleared temporary barricades in the Cullinstree area of Divis Flatt, and a man aged 22 was hit after an attack on Andersonstown police station.

Geneva: The International Committee of the Red Cross will again visit Maze prisoners within a few months, it announced yesterday.

The all-Swiss committee's three-man delegation has already begun preparing its report on conditions at the prison. It will be submitted to Britain next week—AP.

The Colonel and his Lady on parade

From Alan Hamilton Tidworth, Hampshire

It must be presumed that the item "Soldier" did not appear on the list of most-wanted royal wedding presents between "sheers" and "tosters".

However, the Prince of Wales and Lady Diana Spencer will have to find a spare manglepiece and for a 12-inch high silver replica of an infantryman of the Cheshire Regiment, circa 1843.

The regiment's official wedding present, paid for by a military-style voluntary collection among the officers and men, was presented to the couple yesterday, Friday, by Colonel Michael Dauncey, on the parade ground of the Cheshire's base at Althwaite Barracks, Tidworth, watched by a large crowd of Cheshires circa 1981, and their wives and families.

Lady Diana, wearing a pale blue and white dress with yellow trimmings and no hat, and clutching the jolly white handbag received the gift with her customary grace and smile.

She showed it to her fiancé, who fingered it admiringly as one does an electric carving knife. "Contributions were so generous that I have made a profit," Colonel Dauncey remarked.

Prince Charles, wearing his uniform of Colonel-in-Chief of the regiment but in short-sleeved order in the teeth of a chilly breeze, began: "I want to thank you for the gift. I am sure it will be a most useful addition to my wardrobe. I am finding it difficult to remember to say 'we'."

The strain of premarital tension appears to be telling. Or, in the Prince's own words, "I have got to the stage where I feel I am disappearing up my own fundament." An explanation which drew a gale of appreciative laughter.

Lady Diana continued to smile bravely, casting frequent furtive sideways glances which are becoming her trademark and which sometimes make her appear, when seen from the side, to have no eyeballs.

Prince Charles had arrived by Wessex helicopter from London, 20 minutes behind schedule, and spent most of the morning on the Buffers. Firing Ranges where he let rip with a Gimpy—a General Purpose Machine Gun—losing off 150 rounds at the targets.

He then presented awards to winners of a "March and Shout" competition and had his picture taken with them.

He was later joined in private in the officers' mess by Lady Diana who had been driven from London in the Prince's dark blue Aston Martin.

The couple met soldiers' wives and children. Lady Diana was presented with yellow roses and several very small children told her bluntly that they knew her name without being introduced.

"How do you know?" she asked. "Because," they said, as children do.

Republicans rock against royalty

By John Witherow

"You can for example, attend a 'Funk the Wedding' concert at Clissold Park in Stoke Newington, or take part in a 'Rock for a Red Republic' at the innately named Britannia pub in Hackney."

In Bolton there will be a "Stuff the Wedding day out" (formal dress optional), and at Waltham Forest a "red republican picnic". In Oxford you are invited to stuff the wedding and then stuff yourself. In Glasgow and Sheffield "Rock Against Royalty" concerts are being planned.

Mr Joe Brady, of Peterborough, is taking 40 people on a coach trip to the Lake District. Radicals and television sets will be banned and anyone caught mentioning the wedding will be thrown off the coach.

"We want everyone on board to stay in blissful ignorance of that event," he said.

While the participants in Mr Brady's trip will be issued with tee-shirts proclaiming: "I hate Prince Charles", other republicans can kit themselves out with badges depicting the Prince and Lady Diana on a fork in flames. The caption, predictably enough, is "Toast the Royal Couple".

And in South Yorkshire, a labour-controlled county newspaper got into trouble for placing a free advertisement for "stuff the wedding" badges.

One of the most eagerly awaited events for republicans at Clay Cross was abandoned after threats to burn down the social centre where the meeting was to be held.

GO-AHEAD FOR MERSEY DOCK PLAN

By John Young, Planning Reporter

The Government approved in principle yesterday a redevelopment of the disused Albert Dock, in Liverpool, as a trade, industry and export centre.

But Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, has withheld consent for filling in the dock because of its location in a conservation area. Infilling has been strongly opposed by conservation groups, including the Victorian Society, the Mersey-Side Civic Society, and Save Britain's Heritage.

The dock buildings, which were completed in 1845, are listed Grade I and have been described as the finest in Europe. They have been disused since the closure of the South Docks in the mid-1960s and, while arguments have continued about their future, they have deteriorated.

At a public inquiry last January Gerald Zimmann Associates, the would-be developers, argued that the scheme would be viable only if the basin were filled to provide a central square.

Mr Michael Montague-Smith, the inquiry inspector, recommended approval, subject to certain conditions. He said that, although infilling would detract from the setting of the buildings, it would assist in their rehabilitation.

Permission was granted yesterday for filling in the adjoining Saltchute Dock and for removing some fixtures considered to be of no architectural interest. But other proposed changes, including replacing windows and connecting the Dock Traffic Office, were refused.

How the ragging Prince took his punishment

Although there is always a certain percentage on which none of us had any effect, I happen to be one of those people, by chance, that it worked with.

I had a fairly well developed conscience and that is really what you need in order to be disciplined basically.

The Prince says he had little education at Buckingham Palace, although a French tutor was once engaged during a school holiday because he studied English because he spent the whole holiday trying to avoid him, so that did not work.

His only other such instruction was in mathematics "because I am moronic when it comes to mathematics."

But when he had done A level English, at one point, he says, he got a very good friend to give him a whole list of books she thought he should read.

"I was riveted particularly by Hardy and I must read more. When I am ill I love it because I can then read."

HOSPITALS WILL BE ON ALERT

By Staff Reporters

London hospitals, at the request of the London Ambulance Service and the Metropolitan Police, are to be on stand-by on the day of the royal wedding next Wednesday with far greater staffing than usual for public holidays. The major incidents team at St Bartholomew's Hospital will be alerted with support, if needed, from other large hospitals.

A spokesman for St Bartholomew's said yesterday that the alert was simply a precaution and was supplementary to the routine increase in accident and emergency cover on public holidays.

As thousands of towns, villages and cities throughout Britain planned street parties and other events to mark the day, the Royal Automobile Association predicted widespread delays and diversions.

The most parties will be in London, where much of the centre will be shut to traffic from before dawn on Wednesday, with parking likely to be scarce.

The royal couple will travel by train and car after their wedding to their honeymoon suite at the former home of Earl Mountbatten of Burma, at Broadlands, Rousey, in Hampshire.

Willey to quit at next election

Mr Fred Willey, Labour MP for Sunderland, North, who told his constituency party yesterday that he would not contest the next general election. He is chairman of the Parliamentary Labour Party and has been an MP since 1945. His majority at the last election was 12,902.

RUGBY'S NEW VOICE

The BEC has appointed Mr Ray French, a Widnes teacher, to succeed Eddie Warburton, its Rugby League spokesman, who retired at the end of last season after nearly 30 years. Mr French has played for England at both Rugby Union and League.

Lexington
Finest leather furniture
DIRECT FROM OUR OWN WORKSHOPS
FREE 20 PAGE CATALOGUE
Lexington Limited, Dept. 2, 118/9 The Cornhill, London EC3A 3DF. Telephone: 01-477 3034. (Evening and Sunday Delivery)

PIE COMPANY FINED £100
A pie company was fined £100 yesterday for having in its possession minced meat from a knacker's yard. Fleur-de-Lys Pies West, of Cardiff, a member of the Avana Group, was ordered to pay £5,000 costs to Swansea City Council which brought the prosecution.

Ten charges alleging the possession of minced meat containing horse meat were dismissed.

Mr Griff David, chairman of the court, said the company had not exercised due diligence.

How the ragging Prince took his punishment
Although there is always a certain percentage on which none of us had any effect, I happen to be one of those people, by chance, that it worked with.

I had a fairly well developed conscience and that is really what you need in order to be disciplined basically.

The Prince says he had little education at Buckingham Palace, although a French tutor was once engaged during a school holiday because he studied English because he spent the whole holiday trying to avoid him, so that did not work.

His only other such instruction was in mathematics "because I am moronic when it comes to mathematics."

But when he had done A level English, at one point, he says, he got a very good friend to give him a whole list of books she thought he should read.

"I was riveted particularly by Hardy and I must read more. When I am ill I love it because I can then read."

HOSPITALS WILL BE ON ALERT
By Staff Reporters

London hospitals, at the request of the London Ambulance Service and the Metropolitan Police, are to be on stand-by on the day of the royal wedding next Wednesday with far greater staffing than usual for public holidays. The major incidents team at St Bartholomew's Hospital will be alerted with support, if needed, from other large hospitals.

A spokesman for St Bartholomew's said yesterday that the alert was simply a precaution and was supplementary to the routine increase in accident and emergency cover on public holidays.

As thousands of towns, villages and cities throughout Britain planned street parties and other events to mark the day, the Royal Automobile Association predicted widespread delays and diversions.

The most parties will be in London, where much of the centre will be shut to traffic from before dawn on Wednesday, with parking likely to be scarce.

The royal couple will travel by train and car after their wedding to their honeymoon suite at the former home of Earl Mountbatten of Burma, at Broadlands, Rousey, in Hampshire.

Overseas selling prices
Australia, Jan 25: Cattle 80-90; Sheep 100-110; Pork 120-130; Butter 140-150; Eggs 160-170; Wheat 180-190; Oats 100-110; Barley 120-130; Beans 140-150; Lentils 160-170; Chickpeas 180-190; Mung beans 200-210; Pigeon peas 220-230; Soyabean 240-250; Sunflower 260-270; Rapeseed 280-290; Canola 300-310; Linseed 320-330; Flaxseed 340-350; Cottonseed 360-370; Sesame 380-390; Mustard 400-410; Turmeric 420-430; Ginger 440-450; Cardamom 460-470; Cloves 480-490; Nutmeg 500-510; Pepper 520-530; Vanilla 540-550; Saffron 560-570; Annatto 580-590; Paprika 600-610; Chili 620-630; Coriander 640-650; Fennel 660-670; Dill 680-690; Parsley 700-710; Basil 720-730; Mint 740-750; Lemon 760-770; Lime 780-790; Orange 800-810; Apple 820-830; Pear 840-850; Peach 860-870; Cherry 880-890; Plum 900-910; Nectarine 920-930; Apricot 940-950; Mango 960-970; Pineapple 980-990; Watermelon 1000-1010; Cantaloupe 1020-1030; Honeydew 1040-1050; Strawberry 1060-1070; Raspberry 1080-1090; Blackberry 1100-1110; Blueberry 1120-1130; Elderberry 1140-1150; Mulberry 1160-1170; Currant 1180-1190; Gooseberry 1200-1210; Elderflower 1220-1230; Rosehip 1240-1250; Hawthorn 1260-1270; Elder 1280-1290; Yew 1300-1310; Box 1320-1330; Holly 1340-1350; Ivy 1360-1370; Laurel 1380-1390; Myrtle 1400-1410; Olive 1420-1430; Juniper 1440-1450; Cypress 1460-1470; Palm 1480-1490; Bamboo 1500-1510; Fern 1520-1530; Orchid 1540-1550; Tulip 1560-1570; Daffodil 1580-1590; Crocus 1600-1610; Iris 1620-1630; Hyacinth 1640-1650; Allium 1660-1670; Scilla 1680-1690; Fritillaria 1700-1710; Anemone 1720-1730; Paeonia 1740-1750; Delphinium 1760-1770; Ranunculus 1780-1790; Primula 1800-1810; Viola 1820-1830; St. Paulia 1840-1850; Begonia 1860-1870; Fuchsia 1880-1890; Geranium 1900-1910; Pelargonium 1920-1930; Salvia 1940-1950; Lavender 1960-1970; Rose 1980-1990; Camellia 2000-2010; Azalea 2020-2030; Rhododendron 2040-2050; Magnolia 2060-2070; Camellia 2080-2090; Azalea 2100-2110; Rhododendron 2120-2130; Magnolia 2140-2150; Camellia 2160-2170; Azalea 2180-2190; Rhododendron 2200-2210; Magnolia 2220-2230; Camellia 2240-2250; Azalea 2260-2270; Rhododendron 2280-2290; Magnolia 2300-2310; Camellia 2320-2330; Azalea 2340-2350; Rhododendron 2360-2370; Magnolia 2380-2390; Camellia 2400-2410; Azalea 2420-2430; Rhododendron 2440-2450; Magnolia 2460-2470; Camellia 2480-2490; Azalea 2500-2510; Rhododendron 2520-2530; Magnolia 2540-2550; Camellia 2560-2570; Azalea 2580-2590; Rhododendron 2600-2610; Magnolia 2620-2630; Camellia 2640-2650; Azalea 2660-2670; Rhododendron 2680-2690; Magnolia 2700-2710; Camellia 2720-2730; Azalea 2740-2750; Rhododendron 2760-2770; Magnolia 2780-2790; Camellia 2800-2810; Azalea 2820-2830; Rhododendron 2840-2850; Magnolia 2860-2870; Camellia 2880-2890; Azalea 2900-2910; Rhododendron 2920-2930; Magnolia 2940-2950; Camellia 2960-2970; Azalea 2980-2990; Rhododendron 3000-3010; Magnolia 3020-3030; Camellia 3040-3050; Azalea 3060-3070; Rhododendron 3080-3090; Magnolia 3100-3110; Camellia 3120-3130; Azalea 3140-3150; Rhododendron 3160-3170; Magnolia 3180-3190; Camellia 3200-3210; Azalea 3220-3230; Rhododendron 3240-3250; Magnolia 3260-3270; Camellia 3280-3290; Azalea 3300-3310; Rhododendron 3320-3330; Magnolia 3340-3350; Camellia 3360-3370; Azalea 3380-3390; Rhododendron 3400-3410; Magnolia 3420-3430; Camellia 3440-3450; Azalea 3460-3470; Rhododendron 3480-3490; Magnolia 3500-3510; Camellia 3520-3530; Azalea 3540-3550; Rhododendron 3560-3570; Magnolia 3580-3590; Camellia 3600-3610; Azalea 3620-3630; Rhododendron 3640-3650; Magnolia 3660-3670; Camellia 3680-3690; Azalea 3700-3710; Rhododendron 3720-3730; Magnolia 3740-3750; Camellia 3760-3770; Azalea 3780-3790; Rhododendron 3800-3810; Magnolia 3820-3830; Camellia 3840-3850; Azalea 3860-3870; Rhododendron 3880-3890; Magnolia 3900-3910; Camellia 3920-3930; Azalea 3940-3950; Rhododendron 3960-3970; Magnolia 3980-3990; Camellia 4000-4010; Azalea 4020-4030; Rhododendron 4040-4050; Magnolia 4060-4070; Camellia 4080-4090; Azalea 4100-4110; Rhododendron 4120-4130; Magnolia 4140-4150; Camellia 4160-4170; Azalea 4180-4190; Rhododendron 4200-4210; Magnolia 4220-4230; Camellia 4240-4250; Azalea 4260-4270; Rhododendron 4280-4290; Magnolia 4300-4310; Camellia 4320-4330; Azalea 4340-4350; Rhododendron 4360-4370; Magnolia 4380-4390; Camellia 4400-4410; Azalea 4420-4430; Rhododendron 4440-4450; Magnolia 4460-4470; Camellia 4480-4490; Azalea 4500-4510; Rhododendron

Opposition sets out recovery proposals

M6 viaducts safety report accepted by Government

By Peter Waymark, Motoring Correspondent

The Government has accepted the conclusion of a consulting engineer's report that the bearings on the Midlands Links viaducts of the M6 are functioning as intended and that there is no need for wholesale replacement.

The report, by W. S. Atkins & Partners, is one of four commissioned by West Midlands County Council, acting for the Department of Transport, to allay public fears about the safety of the viaducts.

The report says that so far all the problems encountered appear to relate to failures of the beddings. Bearing friction may have been a factor in these failures; but a more likely cause was poor original workmanship.

Inspections had shown that many beddings had not been compacted properly and the

voids left, combined with the action of salt water, had hastened their failure. A series of jacking tests on the bearings, which support the beams on elevated sections of the motorway, showed they were doing the job they were intended for.

Mr Kenneth Clarke, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Transport, yesterday described the report as reassuring. But he said he had accepted several recommendations from Atkins & Partners to avoid trouble in future.

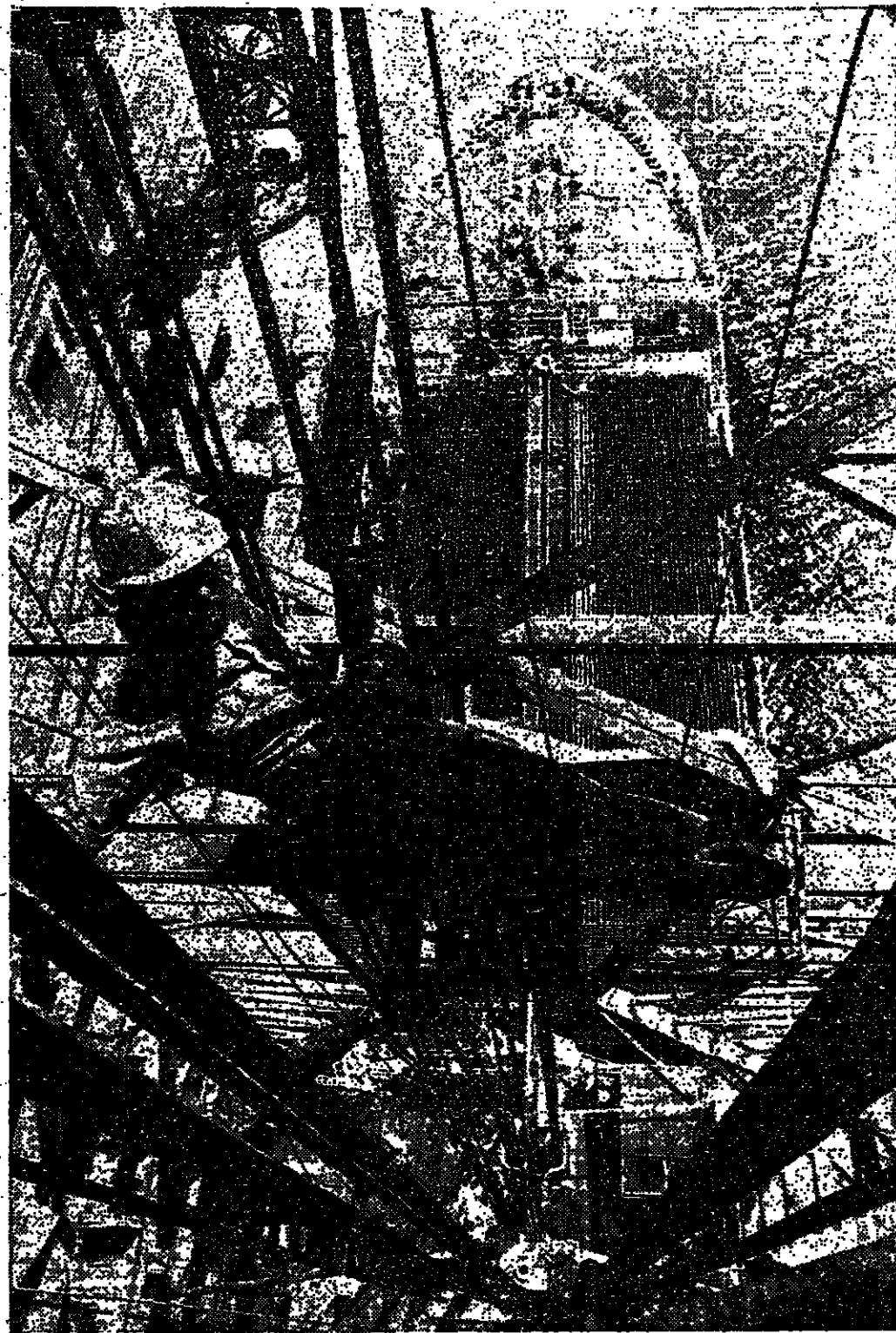
One of those was that the structure should be monitored twice a year and inspections should concentrate on deck joints, shear walls, bearings and beddings, and look for signs of distress at the base of pier columns.

The report also proposes that

more jacking tests should be carried out to establish a broad trend in friction values at the bearings. On another recommendation, that bearings should be greased when the piers are replaced, Mr Clarke said that would be given further consideration and a decision made soon.

There has been a series of faults in the viaducts in north Birmingham over the past few years. The first was severe cracking of the asphalt over the buried joints, causing deep cracks in the road surface. That has continued, and joints are still being replaced.

More recently, inspections have revealed trouble with the beddings on the bearings. In many places the mortar was found to be breaking away and gaps had appeared under the bearing plates.



Mr Dan Summy, from Texas, 142 ft up the Glomar Challenger's drilling derrick.

Drilling to the centre of the earth

From Pearce Wright, Science Editor, Southampton

The lump of granite jutting up from the Atlantic 300 miles west of the British Isles, to form the tiny, barren Rockall island, is the destination of the deep sea research drilling ship, the Glomar Challenger, which sailed from Southampton today.

Although the voyage's main purpose is to add to understanding of the minerals and forces shaping the earth's crust, the underwater plateau surrounding Rockall is an area that industrial geologists are eyeing for oil exploration when they are next forced to move into waters deeper than the North Sea.

In contrast, the scientific explorers on Glomar Challenger have deliberately chosen spots for drilling where they are least

likely to strike pockets of oil and gas. For their ship is not equipped for the surges caused by bore holes tapping reservoirs of hydrocarbon.

But the analyses of the core samples of sediments and rocks taken from depths between 500m and 1,000m below the sea bed provide a guide to commercial geologists about past conditions that influence the formation of hydrocarbon reservoirs.

On the pure research front, the project enables exploration in a new scientific discipline, referred to as palaeo-oceanography, to be extended into British waters. This area of study is yielding remarkable fossil evidence about changing climates, about the progressive cooling of the earth which led

to the ice ages, and how the oceans are in a state of constant change.

Scientists from Britain can work on these subjects by examining the ocean bed near the British Isles with the unique equipment on the Glomar Challenger, as a partner to the Joint Oceanographic Institutions for Deep Earth Sampling.

The Glomar Challenger is 10,500 tons and 410ft long. She has a drilling derrick 142ft above the deck for lowering up to 25,000ft of drill pipe in 90ft lengths to the sea floor.

Since the start of the international drilling project 38 researchers from Britain have filled scientific berths on the Challenger for exploration in the Pacific, Atlantic and Mediterranean.

Chemicals ship made safe after blast fear

From Nicholas Timmins, Shoreham

Attempts were being made yesterday to establish why a cargo of drums containing highly volatile toluene leaked on board a Dutch freighter, leading to the emergency evacuation of 300 people from their homes for 48 hours around Shoreham harbour near Brighton.

The evacuation was carried out at dawn amid fears that the Frisian Star's mixed cargo of chemicals, including 20,000 gallons of flammable liquid, might explode causing widespread damage.

About 12 tons of liquid nitrogen were vaporized and pumped into the ship's holds at 5 am yesterday to produce an inert atmosphere before the hatches could be safely opened to ventilate the lethal cargo.

Yesterday afternoon firemen and safety experts were checking hundreds of drums to find the leak.

In the emergency police said that a four-mile stretch of the A259 was closed and at 4 am 300 people living within 500 yards of the harbour were evacuated from their flats and houses in coaches and ambulances to a community centre and a church hall. Light aircraft were barred from over flying the area and Brighton power station, near where the ship was moored, ceased generating for a time.

At midday, Thursday, the crew smelt the toluene leaking. Toluene, one of the ingredients of the high explosive TNT, is also widely used as an industrial solvent in glues and in the rubber and plastics industry.

About 155 tons of the chemical in 856 drums were on board, with drums containing about 50 tons of methyl ethyl ketone, another flammable solvent, and other goods in containers.

The 3,000 ton ship, bound for Turkey out of Antwerp via Shoreham, where it was due to collect other cargo, was given permission to put into Shoreham where it was moored a mile from the petrochemical storage tanks in the harbour.

Specialists from the Health and Safety executive, Department of Trade, local authority and fire brigade crews from West and East Sussex were called in to inspect the ship's cargo, except for the captain, his wife and the first mate, left the ship.

At 6 am the liquid nitrogen was pumped into the ship's hold by firemen wearing breathing apparatus. The area was reopened at about 10.30 am.

Deputy fire officer Michael Rogers, aged 45, was risked his life to save the town from possible devastation, was hailed as a hero last night (the Press Association reports).

Mr Rogers went alone into the pitch-black hold of the Frisian Star, it was his task to pump the liquid nitrogen into the ship's hold to prevent an explosion.

Science report Doubts on filter cigarette safety

By Our Medical Correspondent

The marketing of filter cigarettes in large numbers began in the 1950s and their popularity rose in the 1960s with growing public awareness of the health hazards of smoking. Filter cigarettes were, and are still, widely assumed to be safer than those without tips. Is that belief soundly based?

Of the thousands of constituents of tobacco smoke, tar is thought to cause lung cancer, and either nicotine or carbon monoxide or both to increase susceptibility to heart disease. Without doubt, filter cigarettes reduce exposure to tar and lower the risk of lung cancer, although not by much.

Their effect on heart disease has proved less easy to determine. The latest data come from the famous Framingham study, which has monitored the health of the inhabitants of this town in Massachusetts since 1948. Questions were first asked about use of filter cigarettes in 1963. Follow up since then has shown, as would be expected, that the non-smokers had less heart disease than the smokers. That difference has been most marked in men under the age of 55, in whom deaths from heart disease have been twice as common in smokers as in non-smokers.

Surprisingly, more detailed analysis has shown that heart attacks were marginally more common in smokers of filter cigarettes than of non-filter cigarettes (after allowance was made for other factors such as age, blood pressure, or blood cholesterol).

One explanation could be the effect on smoking behaviour of "mild" cigarettes. Smokers tend to adjust the frequency and depth of their inhalations so as to maintain a consistent amount of nicotine in the blood. They take deeper puffs from low nicotine, low tar cigarettes than from stronger ones. In such circumstances, the amount of carbon monoxide inhaled may rise—and there is growing evidence of the link between carbon monoxide and coronary artery disease.

The Framingham researchers are careful not to draw unwarranted conclusions from their findings. The implied promise of the filter cigarette, they say, that it removes the "dangerous toxins and is safer". There is no evidence that the filter cigarettes of the 1950s and 1970s conferred any protection from coronary heart disease.

Source: *Lancet*, July 18, 1981, vol 2 p 109.

Factory farming crisis Britain to press EEC for urgent reforms

By Hugh Clayton, Agriculture Correspondent

Britain will have a rare chance in the final months of this year of influencing progress throughout the European Community towards eliminating the most criticized forms of factory farming.

When meetings of the EEC council of farm ministers resume late in September, Mr Peter Walker, Minister of Agriculture, will take the chair until the end of the year. That role will give him authority to write the ministers' agenda.

Members of the Commons Select Committee on Agriculture have given him six months to produce evidence of advances throughout the Community against cruelty to calves, chickens and pigs. Meanwhile, the animal welfare lobby led by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals will campaign at Westminster for the select committee's suggested reforms to be written into British law.

They include an end to grants for building factory farms, a ban on exclusively liquid feeds for calves, better government-backed training in welfare for farmworkers and regular farm inspections by state veterinary surgeons.

The select committee's report is one of the most radical official documents about farm animal welfare to be published in Britain. It marks an important victory for the animal welfare lobby over the highly disciplined political machines of the farmers' unions.

The committee concluded after taking evidence for eight months that ministries responsible for agriculture were much more interested in yields and profit than in welfare. "We have a feeling that welfare is still regarded as a tiresome complication engendered by vocal sentimentalists who need to be placated at minimum cost to producers' profits", the Conservative and Labour MPs on the select committee observed.

The farmers' unions realized as early as January that the initiative in the committee's deliberations was slipping away from them. The knowledge came when Mrs Fiona Dalrymple, convener of the pigs committee of the National Farmers' Union of Scotland, said that shoppers would not pay extra for meat and eggs produced away from factory conditions.

Sir William Elliott, chairman of the committee, and a farmer for many years, said: "Will it interest you to know that following a visit of this select committee to an intensive veal unit in Normandy, I have not touched veal since, because of the way those calves are kept?"

Despite vigorous lobbying behind the scenes, the farmers failed to regain the initiative and the select committee eventually demanded changes in many methods of keeping livestock in buildings.

Chickens: The committee concentrated on battery chickens, which have succeeded in veal calves in recent years as the main target for welfare campaigners. Almost all of more than 50 million egg-laying hens kept on British farms are housed in battery units, comprising tiers of cages ranged in long sheds.

The standard cage used in Britain measures 20in by 18in, and usually contains four or five birds. The conditions in which battery birds are kept are controlled by voluntary codes of practice. Welfare campaigners, led by the RSPCA, want a ban on battery cages. Sir Richard Butler, president of the NFU of England and Wales, said: "The poultry industry demands its retention. Any other system is bound to result in greatly increased egg prices."

Experiments on a government farm into economic alternatives, allowing birds more space to move, encouraged the select committee to demand an ultimate ban on battery cages throughout the EEC.

Veal calves: Criticism of the system in which veal calves are penned in tight crates on liquid feeds throughout their lives has been muted by the growth in Britain of rooted yards where the animals circulate freely. The committee's report was a notable public relations coup for the company which has pioneered the new system.

But most veal sold in British restaurants is still bought from the much larger continental veal industries where tight crates and restricted feeding are widespread. The feed is controlled to produce white meat rather than pink, and Sir William called on British restaurateurs to abandon their "foolish addiction to excessively white meat".

Pigs: Pigs and pigs free to roam in fields and orchards are increasingly rare. Most British pigs are kept in sheds where conditions in some have been condemned by welfare campaigners.

Just over half of sows which become pregnant are kept in individual stalls, often with concrete floors and steel bars. The advantages are that the animals cannot fight over their food or injure each other, and inspection is easy.

Welfare activists condemn close confinement of sows without straw bedding, on the grounds that it is cruel to an animal originally bred to root in and wander outside.

Bus groups to be investigated

By a Staff Reporter

Four publicly owned bus companies are to be investigated by the Monopolies and Mergers Commission as part of the Government's attempt to increase efficiency in the bus companies.

They are City of Cardiff Transport, West Midlands Passenger Transport Executive, and two National Bus Company subsidiaries, Bristol Omnibus and Trent Motor Traction.

The reference to the commission is to the Minister for Consumer Affairs, in the House of Commons yesterday, has been made on the initiative of Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Transport.

The inclusion of the West Midlands undertaking does, however, reflect government concern at the policies of the recently elected Labour-controlled West Midlands County Council, which intends to cut fares by 20 to 25 per cent and give free transport to the unemployed.

The Government feels that, rather than increase the burden on ratepayers and taxpayers by cutting fares, bus companies should be looking at ways of keeping costs down by improving efficiency.

It hopes that the monopolies commission investigation, which starts in the autumn and is expected to take six months, will identify areas where savings can be made.

The choice of City of Cardiff Transport is also important because it is the only publicly owned bus company in the city and the monopolies commission will be able to assess the merits of the rival systems.

CK Coaches, which operates a private bus service in Cardiff, said yesterday that it was being forced to lay off drivers because of spiteful tactics by the city council (Our Cardiff Correspondent writes).

Mr Keith Morris, managing director of CK Coaches, said that the city council had used ratepayers' money in a deliberate attempt to undercut his company on valuable school contracts.

The council replied: "Our tenders for school contracts were lower than those of CK because of our efficiency and not for any other reason."

IN BRIEF 'Whipping post' couple jailed

The father and stepmother of a girl aged five, who used her as a "whipping post", were sentenced at Swindon Crown Court yesterday to nine months' jail.

Judge Dyer was told that the girl had been selected for punishments, which included being beaten with a belt, put into home-made straitjackets, and forced to eat mustard sandwiches.

Carlisle not to intervene in UGC cuts

From Arthur Osman, Birmingham

Mr Mark Carlisle, Secretary of State for Education and Science, said yesterday that he would not intervene in the crisis facing technological universities, like Aston and Salford, over the proposed cuts in grant aid.

In a letter to Mr Denis Howell, Labour MP for Small Heath, Birmingham, whose constituency covers Aston University, he said: "By a long standing convention, which has served us well, ministers decided how much is to be available for the universities as a whole but do not intervene in the allocation of that sum between universities by the University Grants Committee (UGC)."

"I believe that this system still has the confidence of the university world as a whole in a way that no other system of allocation by ministers or civil servants possibly could, and I intend to maintain it. Although I am always prepared to see individual members I do not however think it would be right for me to receive deputations from universities.

"Vice-chancellors who wish to make representations about the allocation of grants should do so to the UGC."

Corruption query for law officer

By Stewart Teedler, Crime Reporter

Allegations that a detective was questioned that he was to be questioned by the Operation Countryman investigation into police corruption in London are to be raised with the Attorney General in the Commons.

On Monday in independent television's *World In Action*, programme on Countryman, it was said that members of the inquiry suspected that a detective constable was told by colleagues that he was to be questioned.

The man was named as Detective Constable Roy Leavers, who faced charges later. He was acquitted last month. The detective has denied that he was told he was going to be interrogated.

Mr Christopher Price, Labour MP for Lewisham, West, said that he had tabled a priority written question to Sir Michael Havers, the Attorney General, which will be answered next week.

In the question Mr Price refers to a statement made by Sir Michael in February, last year, in which the Attorney General said there had been no obstruction by officers in London.

Mr Price has asked the Attorney General whether he would like to reconsider that statement.

AGE LIMIT OF 16 ON SEX ADVICE

By a Staff Reporter

The impending government-backed campaign to encourage teenagers to seek contraceptive advice and combat growing numbers of unwanted pregnancies will not be directed at children aged less than 16, Dr Gerard Vaughan, Minister for Health, said in a Commons written reply that the campaign, which the Health Education Council is due to launch in the autumn, arose from the Government's deep concern about the increasing number of unwanted pregnancies among unmarried teenage girls.

Ministers would be closely involved in decisions on the content of the advertising to ensure it did not encourage promiscuity or premature sexual activity. Advertising would probably be in national newspapers and magazines read by teenagers.

Unless there were exceptional circumstances, parents should be informed when advice was given to children, aged 16, Dr Vaughan said.

He had been asked for assurances about the campaign by Mrs Jill Knight, Conservative MP for Birmingham, Edgbaston, who was concerned about the harmful consequences of sexual intercourse among teenagers.

New role for Tyzack

The National Theatre announced yesterday that Margaret Tyzack would take over the leading role of Martha in *Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?* left vacant by the withdrawal of Joan Plowright, on August 19.

Crash kills RAF man

The navigator of an RAF Jaguar fighter died yesterday when he and the pilot crashed into the sea 12 miles off Hartland Point, North Devon. He was named as Flight Lieutenant Sean Sparks, a married man, stationed at Boscombe Down, on Salisbury Plain.

£110,300 damages

Mrs Verity French, of Buckden, Cambridgeshire, whose husband, an amateur diver, committed suicide after being paralysed in a diving accident, was awarded £110,300 damages against Devon Area Health Authority by the High Court yesterday. Doctors at Freedom Fields Hospital, Plymouth, were found to have been negligent in failing to diagnose "the bends".

Prisoners at camp

The first batch of prisoners arrived at Rollstone Camp, the temporary jail on Salisbury Plain, yesterday. The first 36 inmates will be joined by a further 324 low-risk prisoners in the next 10 days.

Married at 82

Mr Beresford Carlisle Nightingale, a retired steel worker, of Redcar, Cleveland, married for the first time yesterday at the age of 82. He became the fourth husband of Mrs Edith Hogg, a widow aged 67, at a ceremony in Middlesbrough.

Musical to close

The country and western musical *The Best Little Whorehouse in Texas* is to close on August 22 after six months at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, London. It is in its fourth year on Broadway.

PROBATION FOR GIRL'S ATTACKER

Michael Lawrence, a council worker, of Home Way, Rickmansworth, Hertfordshire, was placed on probation at St Albans Crown Court yesterday for attacking a schoolgirl.

Kathleen Brady, aged 14, had been found half-naked and unconscious with a fractured skull in a field yards from her home in Rickmansworth.

Lawrence, aged 30, had been found guilty, three weeks ago of causing grievous bodily harm with intent. Sentence had been adjourned for reports.

At yesterday's hearing Judge Llewellyn Jones said: "You have had a taste of what it is like to be locked up. The two doctors who looked at you say there is nothing wrong with you, nothing which should cause you to do this ever again." He placed him on probation for three years.

Earlier, Mr Robert Marshall-Andrews, Lawrence's counsel, had described his client as the village simpleton.



Caged battery hens: The unacceptable face of animal farming?

Minister rejects import ban on turkeys

By Our Agriculture Correspondent

The Government yesterday refused to protect farmers by banning imports of cut-price turkey. When asked in Whitehall how he intended to protect the farmers, Mr Peter Walker, Minister of Agriculture, said: "Protect them? They do not need protection."

He made it clear after a meeting with leaders of the turkey industry that he intended to seek redress through EEC institutions. Earlier this month he refused aid to chicken farmers to shield them from cheap subsidized egg imports.

Mr Walker told the delegation he had asked Mr Paul

Dalsager, EEC Commissioner for Agriculture, for urgent action to trace and control the methods that enabled French processors to offer turkeys at less than cost price.

He said he recognized the urgency and had sought information from the French government. Mr Walker said: "He assured me that he would be pressing for an early reply."

Mr Walker was speaking after meeting Mr Raymond Twiddle and Mr Bernard Matthews, who are directors of two of the largest turkey firms in Britain, and senior officers of the British Turkey Federation.

They were reluctant to comment beyond saying they had briefed the minister. But when asked if he was satisfied with Mr Walker's actions so far to protect his industry, Mr Twiddle said: "What action has he taken?"

Turkey farmers in Britain were suffering from unfair competition which had pushed prices down. Mr Matthews said.

Farmers are worried because supermarket chains are delaying their usual early ordering for Christmas in the hope of securing cheap supplies from France.

The Royal Wedding

The Crown Agents have great pleasure in announcing their official Commonwealth Omnibus Collection of Stamps to celebrate the wedding of HRH The Prince of Wales & Lady Diana Spencer

22 Commonwealth Countries will participate in this historic issue.

Brought together under the auspices of the Crown Agents, this special Omnibus collection is a fitting tribute to a unique Royal occasion with the following participating countries offering three individual stamps and an official First Day Cover.

Countries participating: Ascension Island * Barbados * Bermuda * British Virgin Islands * Brunei * Cayman Islands * Falkland Islands * Falkland Islands Dependencies * Fiji * The Gambia * Hong Kong * Lesotho * Mauritius * Norfolk Island * Pitcairn Islands * St. Helena * Samoa * Sierra Leone * Solomon Islands * Swaziland * Tristan da Cunha * Vanuatu

With stamps specially designed by leading experts in the field of heraldry

Leading heraldic experts, Mr J. C. G. George Garlick Pursuivant of Arms and Mr Peter Spurrier, Portcullis Pursuivant of Arms, have designed the border of each stamp showing The Prince of Wales' Feathers surmounting devices of the Order of the Garter and the Spencer family Coat of Arms. Within it, the high value stamps show an engagement day photograph of Prince Charles and Lady Diana, the middle value stamps depict a portrait or sporting photograph of His Royal Highness and the low value stamps illustrate

A wedding bouquet of flowers native to the country of origin. Arrangements for each set have been prepared by John Waddington's Studio and the stamps have been printed by leading security printers in the U.K.

Each set authorised by its country's government

This is very much an official edition with face values relative to the normal rates of the respective countries and not especially inflated for the occasion. The Omnibus will be presented to H.M. The Queen for inclusion in the Royal Collection.

A souvenir to treasure and appreciate for years

Beautifully designed, this magnificent omnibus collection will give pleasure on aesthetic grounds; it commemorates a unique occasion of unsurpassable pageantry; and, there is every chance that the value of each set will appreciate in the years to come.

Obtainable from many stamp dealers, this Omnibus collection was released on 22 July* and may be purchased now. It represents a unique tribute to the Prince of Wales and his bride and a memorable souvenir to treasure for years.

*Released and first day cover on 22 July 1981. *Printed and first day cover on 29 July 1981.

Dealers stocking the Omnibus include:

Greater London: Vale, 21 Tranquil Vale, Blackheath SE3.
David Field Ltd, 42 Berkeley Street, Mayfair W1.
Miss Hillman, Clarendon Ltd, 124 Wain Lane NW2.
Stanley Gibbons, 391 The Strand WC2.

Manchester: Adam Beresford, 59 Piccadilly.
Salisbury: P.S. & A. Dawbarn, 15 Fisherton Street.
Scarborough: The Stamp Shop, 34 St. Nicholas Cliff.
Southampton: Rembrandt Philatelics, 21 High Street, Botley.
1. Sander (Philatels) Ltd, 5 & 7 Commercial Road.
Stourbridge: D.R. Pope, 15 Wilton Street.
Walsfield: Slater Colleges, 74 Woodgroves Drive.
Weybridge: Harding & Head Ltd, 39 Baker Street.
Worcester: R. L. Jones, 40 Broad Street.
Worthing: Stamp Publicity (Worthing) Ltd, 1 Colmar Road.
House, High Street.

Crown Agents

Angry Tugendhat hits at 'folly' of budget ministers

From Ian Murray, Brussels, July 24

To the fury of the European Commission budget ministers thrashed out a compromise budget proposal for 1982 in the early hours of today. In essence it would mean an increase in spending of 4.4 per cent, compared with the 16 per cent suggested in the Commission's own draft budget.

In the course of the unusually long meeting, Mr. Christopher Tugendhat, the budget Commissioner, accused the ministers of dereliction of duty, warned them they were neglecting their responsibilities and described the compromise itself as "a folly".

His anger was caused by the fact that the ministers seemed unprepared to discuss the Commission's ideas for higher increases in spending on the regional and social funds. When the final compromise was put to the vote, only Italy, Greece and Ireland—the countries with the highest regional problems—voted against it.

It was the first meeting chaired by Mr. Nigel Lawson, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, as Britain has just begun its six month stint as President of the EEC. Mr. Tugendhat, a former civil servant, was a member of the committee which drafted the budget, and he was particularly angry that the ministers had not agreed to a total reduction of 433m European currency units (about £238m) by use of a procedural device which will freeze this amount.

Mr. Tugendhat seemed more angry than tired when he held his briefing later. In his prepared statement, agreed beforehand with Mr. Gordon Thorne, the Commission's president, he said the draft budget was far from satisfactory and the Commission has not been able to associate itself with it.

There were two objections to the draft. The first was that the Commission had cut the increases suggested to meet urgent priorities to levels whereby they no longer kept pace with inflation.

The second was that the cuts were made with no discussion as to their merits. Energy, industry, research and development policy had all been ignored and "the Commission considers that the approach adopted by Council is lacking in seriousness and that the result falls far short of what the European taxpayer is entitled to expect."

The Commission, he said, needed a budget for 1982 and it had to be the right budget. The present draft fell far short of the Commission's needs and "much progress will have to be made between now and the end of the year. The Commission will use its best endeavours to bring this about."

His statement read, Mr. Tugendhat became much more abusive about the "shallow and insubstantial way" in which the draft budget had been formed. About the only thing for which he had a good word to say was Mr. Lawson's chairmanship, which, despite the many differences of those present, meant that nobody actually got up and walked out.

"The final outcome depends on the gap between delegates. If the gap is sufficiently wide, not even the Holy Ghost can bring them together." In the end, he said, the compromise had been reached almost on the spot. It was a "truce of the exhausted".

He drew attention to what he called "the really enormous gulf between the fine words and sentiments of the European Council and what occurred at the budget Council." If Europe were ever to be taken seriously, he said, then it was essential that the budget ministers backed up what their "bosses" had been agreeing when they held their summit meetings.

"People have got to put their money where their mouth is," he said. "A lot of people in the Community have very big mouths, but if they don't want to pay, they shouldn't have their mouths so big." If the gap between promise and fulfilment was too wide it only led to cynicism.

He had been particularly angry by the fact that so much of the Commission's proposals had been rejected without any discussion as to its merits. Council members had merely seemed intent on cutting for sake.

"It is simply not serious to do it like my son's arithmetic at the Lycée," he said. "Although at least at school he learns addition and multiplication, whereas the council only knows subtraction and division."

Mr. Tugendhat's anger was backed by that of Mr. Ivor Richard, the other British Commissioner, who is in charge of social affairs. "I think this is totally irresponsible," he said in a statement. "It ignores the social priorities for Europe, which all of us were supposed to have agreed at the summit Council. It seems to me to be a slap in the face for the nine million unemployed in the community."

For Mr. Tugendhat the only hope for the future lay in the machinery of the EEC. "Thank God," he said, "the thing is so long and complicated that there is a chance to put it right before the end of the year."

First Budget Council draft excluding farm price support (Commission proposal)

	Commitment appropriations (in millions of ECU)	Payment appropriations (in millions of ECU)
Regional fund	1,600 (1,940)	950 (1,120)
Social fund	1,000 (1,350)	729 (960)
Non-obligatory expenditure	1,745 (2,094)	1,645 (2,421)
Total	4,345 (5,984)	3,324 (4,501)

The commission estimates that the cost of the Council draft would be equivalent to about 0.85 per cent of the VAT rate, compared with the 1981 figure of 0.87 per cent.

British hope to keep up the good work in Zimbabwe

From Stephen Taylor, Salisbury, July 24

General Sir Edwin Bramall, the British Chief of General Staff, is in Zimbabwe for discussions with political and military leaders on the future of the British military training team here.

With the process of amalgamating former Rhodesian security forces at an advanced stage, Sir Edwin will be examining the performance of the supervising British military advisory and training team (BMATV) and considering suggestions on its functions when the programme is completed.

It is understood that during his four-day visit Sir Edwin will also be seeking clarification from the authorities on the role of a team of North Korean military instructors expected here later this year.

The BMATV team of about 150 officers and NCOs has been in Zimbabwe since independence and has supervised the integration of about 33,000 former Zimra and Zetia guerrillas in 33 battalions.

Another 3,000 are undergoing training this month and, with thousands more still to be absorbed from temporary camps

or after repatriation from countries abroad, a conventional military training force will be needed into 1982.

The need to bring men from rival organizations together in national army units as quickly as possible has meant inevitably that training, while remarkably successful, has been far from comprehensive. British officers are known to favour an extension of their duties here which would allow time for further training and consolidation.

Although the team was to have returned home at the completion of integration, British authorities have told Zimbabwe that they are willing to support a continued BMATV presence.

It is likely that the team will be reduced to less than 100 and will concentrate on officer training, perhaps assisting with the formation of a staff college, as well as conducting refresher courses for established units.

Sir Edwin's four colleagues with a staff of three senior officers from the North Korean army thought to be in Salisbury for talks on a Korean team likely to arrive in about three months.

Kidnapped men set free by Red Brigades

From John Earle, Rome, July 24

The Red Brigades freed Signor Ciro Cirillo, a Christian Democrat politician responsible for earthquake reconstruction in the area near Naples today, 12 hours after releasing Signor Renzo Sandrucci, an executive of the state-owned car manufacturer Alfa Romeo in Milan.

The fate has thus been decided of three of the four victims kidnapped in their spring campaign. Signor Giuseppe Talliercio, manager of the Montedison petrochemical plant at Porto Marghera near Venice, was "murdered" on July 6.

There remains Signor Roberto Paci, brother of an imprisoned Red Brigades leader, who has turned state's evidence. His family, after a Red Brigades communiqué that they would apply "revolutionary clemency", are hoping he too will soon be freed.

Signor Cirillo, aged 60, was found soon after 6 am, in the doorway of an uninhabited block of flats in Poggioreale outside Naples, opposite the rubble of a high rise building which collapsed in the earthquake of November 23.

He was thin and shaven, but otherwise in relatively good condition, according to a doctor who examined him on his return home to Torre del Greco. He spent the day trying to sleep.

Signor Cirillo had been in a "prison of the people", where he was "sentenced to death" but reprieved, since April 27 when a Red Brigades gang seized him on his return home from work, killing his driver and bodyguard.

Signor Sandrucci was also sleeping in his home in Milan today, after being found yesterday blindfolded and with his ears plugged. He was taken to a room in the Fiat group's Magneti Marelli electrical plant.

Inside was a tape recorder with a device timed to broadcast a proclamation as workers passed at the 5 pm change of shift. The same reason it did not start up.

The Red Brigades have announced that for Signor Cirillo's release they received a 1,450m lire (£545,000) ransom for financing future actions, and the family the Christian Democratic party.

Signor Flaminio Piccoli, the Christian Democratic secretary, has tried to dampen controversy by denying this as a provocation. A member of the Christian Democratic party, he said, the ship in Naples, however, said today that a ransom was paid, not by the party as such, but by "friends linked to the party."

With three of the four cases now solved, the timing and strategy of the Red Brigades are becoming clearer, as well as a certain symbolism used in underlining their defiance of the state.

This symbolism dates from the kidnapping three years ago of Aldo Moro, the Christian Democratic leader, whose body was found near the party's Rome headquarters. Judge Giovanni d'Urso was freed last January, near the Justice Ministry where he worked. Talliercio, found near the Mestre-Porto Marghera industrial area, was given no chance to live. His death showed that, after a period of successes against terrorism including the capture of Signor Moro, the Red Brigades were not to be taken lightly.

The "interrogations" issued by the Red Brigades of Signor Sandrucci have revealed them to be well acquainted with Alfa Romeo, labour relations and even more important industrial plant, have aroused controversy among the unions whether they are being penetrated.

The documents released by the Brigades to Signor Cirillo's captivity contained demands for rehousing earthquake victims and for giving a dole to the unemployed, and have similarly raised questions whether the Brigades are gaining support among the Naples underprivileged.

REAGAN SON TARGET OF TERRORISTS

From Michael Hamlyn, New York, July 24

A plot to kidnap the baller dancer son of President Reagan was averted yesterday, leaving the son of the President, Ronald Reagan, who lives in Greenwich Village, New York, and holds his hostage for the release of imprisoned colleagues.

The planned kidnap was disclosed during the trial of an FAIR leader in Chicago. Today the FBI said in Chicago that they had taken the allegations about the plot "extremely seriously" and the Secret Service had been alerted.

The young Reagan, who is a member of the Joffrey Ballet, already has a Secret Service guard.

Alfredo Mendez, a former leader of the FAIR, has changed sides after conviction for a bombing conspiracy. During the trial of Oscar Lopez-Rivera for bomb offences, Mr. Mendez said that an unnamed colleague had visited him in prison this year and told him about the plot. He also said that plans were being made to kidnap Administration officials.

MAINTAIN PLEA TO UN

New York—Malta has asked for meeting of the United Nations Security Council to discuss its dispute with Libya over maritime borders.



President Mitterrand aboard the nuclear submarine, Terrible.

Digesting France's defences

Mitterrand's nuclear lunch

From Charles Hargrove, Paris, July 24

President Mitterrand today lunched on board the Terrible, France's second oldest serving nuclear submarine, in a visit which comes after recent trips to the underground control room of the French nuclear deterrent at the Elysée Palace, and the Taverney control centre of the French strategic forces near Paris.

Today's visit to the nuclear submarine base at the La Logne, near Brest, and to the Terrible, which became operational in 1972, was meant to emphasize his Socialist government's determination to pursue the nuclear strategy laid down by General de Gaulle, and to maintain and develop the independent French deterrent.

During the election campaign, Mitterrand insisted that the nuclear submarine fleet should be increased from its present five to eight. The sixth ship, L'Inflexible, will be operational by 1985. It was the subject of much controversy two or three years ago between President Giscard d'Estaing and the Gaullists, who accused him of neglecting the country's nuclear defence because plans to construct it had been shelved.

Today, the President said he thought a seventh submarine, about which he had already made up his mind, would be sufficient for the foreseeable future. He emphasized that one should not move too fast in these matters.

"What is important is that the decision I shall take will make it possible to have three submarines constantly on patrol, and two standing by in case of need." At present there are two on patrol on a 12-month basis, and a third about 200 days a year.

It was essential, he said, to remain always above the threshold of deterrence. "The naval force thus developed will constitute an adequate nuclear capacity for France, the more so that at the same time we shall make progress in range, precision, depth, and means of communication."

He was referring to the new M4 multiple warhead missile, with a range of more than 4,500 kilometres and greater accuracy. It is to be fitted to L'Inflexible, and after that, at intervals of 16 months, to all the others, except perhaps the first, the Redoutable, which became operational 10 years ago, and may be taken out of service.

Each nuclear submarine is equipped at present with 16 M20 single warhead missiles of one megaton and a range of 3,000 kilometres.

Although the French forces have been cured of any temptation to intervene in politics since the Algerian war, the coming to power of the Socialists, with their stand on arms sales, on disarmament, on the suppression of the overseas intervention forces, and the shortening of national service, and on some aspects of military discipline, was viewed with some concern by many senior officers.

Both the President and M. Charles Hernu, the Defence Minister, have bent over backwards in their defence of Gaullist military orthodoxy.

Hunger protests may disrupt Polish calm

From Dossa Trevisan, Warsaw, July 24

Poland has just averted a dock strike by the expedient of a compromise.

Now chronic and increasing shortages of food are threatening the country, but the White House left no doubt that the House is prepared for a big struggle with Congress next week to secure a 25 per cent income tax reduction spread over three years, and large increases in business depreciation allowances.

Democrats in the House of Representatives are promoting a substantially different tax Bill to the one the President wants. The White House is planning to spend \$500,000,000 on a national radio advertising campaign to promote Mr. Reagan's tax plans and he is also planning a television speech on the subject.

□ New York: A federal judge has upheld the controversial undercover methods used by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in the Abscam political corruption case, and allowed the convictions of the seven defendants to stand (Adam Edwards writes).

Four congressmen, a New Jersey state senator, a city councillor, and a lawyer were found guilty earlier this year on bribery and conspiracy charges. The decision clears the way for sentencing on August 13, of the defendants, who face maximum jail terms of five to 15 years.

The seven alleged that undercover agents oversteered their bounds by inventing a crime opportunity, committing perjury, selective prosecution, doctoring tapes and videotaping meetings.

Food supplies were a main item on the agenda for a meeting today of Solidarity's National Commission.

Government proposals to increase food prices by between 200 and 400 per cent would also be discussed, officials at the union's Gdansk headquarters said.

Mr. Lech Walesa, the union leader, said in a speech yesterday that price rises were indispensable, but should be the last component of the economic reform.—Reuter.

Meat production has been falling, a trend that continues. To satisfy the basic demands, the government would have to import meat. It cannot, because there is no hard currency.

On the other hand, economic reforms cannot be contemplated without a new price policy, which means increases. And that means a new burden on the family budget.

The authorities need the public support, because of the self-denial and austerity called for in a situation where austerity has now reached the limits.

Even Warsaw's luxury hotels, which earn hard currency from Western visitors, are running short of essential food supplies. In such a situation, the danger of an eruption of discontent is always present.

□ Mayor's pleas: Mr. Jozef Niewiadomski, the Mayor of Lodz, has been sending telegrams to Warsaw almost every other day pleading for more meat. Solidarity officials said the mayor said his requests were ignored. He said Warsaw supplied enough meat for his city's registered population of 1.24 million.

Food supplies were a main item on the agenda for a meeting today of Solidarity's National Commission.

Government proposals to increase food prices by between 200 and 400 per cent would also be discussed, officials at the union's Gdansk headquarters said.

Meat rationing, which was intended to ensure equal shares, is not working. The authorities are now planning to reduce the monthly ration, which would mean that on average it would fall from 3.7 kilograms (about 8 lb) to 3 kilograms. This was announced yesterday. The disapproval of the unions has added to the Government's difficulty in finding a solution.

Journalists expelled

Colombo, July 24.—Sri Lanka today expelled 25 Sri Lankan journalists for not having entry visas when they arrived here yesterday on board a Red Cross mercy flight carrying 160 Sri Lankan youths who had failed to obtain asylum in West Germany.

In a stiffly worded statement, the Sri Lankan Foreign Ministry said that the journalists had shown "a cavalier attitude towards Sri Lankan laws by not obtaining any entry documents or the clearance needed by all foreign visiting newsmen."

The journalists were confined to a hotel before being sent home today. Two news conferences arranged at the West German Embassy's request, were cancelled by the Government.—AFP.

East African leaders meet in Nairobi

From Charles Harrison, Nairobi, July 24

President Nyerere of Tanzania and President Obote of Uganda were given a red-carpet welcome with tribal dancers and a military guard of honour when they arrived at Nairobi airport for talks with President Moi of Kenya.

Both visiting presidents were accompanied by delegations of ministers and officials. No indication of the subjects for discussion was given before the talks began, at State House today but they were seen as a continuation of meetings held in Kampala in January. On that occasion, the other presidents affirmed their support for President Obote, who returned to power after elections last December.

President Moi is the current chairman of the Organization of African Unity and he last met the Ugandan and Tanzanian leaders when they attended the OAU summit here earlier this month.

After a meeting today lasting several hours, a communiqué said the three had discussed bilateral, sub-regional and global issues, and agreed that similar meetings be held, in a spirit of good neighbourliness, to promote sub-regional dialogue—the next to be in Tanzania, on a date to be fixed.

They reiterated support for the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO) in Namibia, expressed concern about the Israel-Lebanon conflict, and welcomed the cooling of the recent Nigeria-Cameroon border crisis.

But the communiqué did not refer to the East African problems, or the closed border between Kenya and Tanzania, or the situation in Uganda after the recent withdrawal of Tanzanian troops.

Tanzania has said the Kenya border will remain closed until the complex question of sharing out the assets and liabilities of the former East African Community, which collapsed in 1977, is settled. It is not known whether the community assets were discussed today.

President Nyerere returned to Tanzania immediately the talks ended, but the Ugandan delegation remained in Nairobi overnight.

Leading article, page 13

Palestinians claim Israeli seaborne raid was repulsed

From Tefik Mishlawi, Beirut, July 24

In an overnight operation, Israeli commandos landed from the sea on the Lebanese coastal town of Jiyeh, 12 miles south of Beirut, and engaged a Palestinian guerrilla patrol on the main highway for about three hours.

Two vehicles were ambushed and their occupants either killed or wounded. The exact number of casualties was not immediately available.

An Israeli military spokesman confirmed the landing took place in the area, the site of a big power station, and said that Israeli soldiers attacked Palestinian guerrilla vehicles before returning to base safely.

The Palestinians said two gunships, a submarine, eight landing craft and helicopters were involved in the landing. The Palestinian news agency Wafa said the guerrillas repulsed the attack with heavy artillery and rocket fire. "Only a few Israeli soldiers managed to reach the shore," it said.

Jiyeh is only four miles south of the town of Tyre, a Palestinian stronghold, which has been a target of repeated Israeli attacks from the air and the sea in recent weeks. The main highway between Beirut and Sidon has been the scene of a number of Israeli night ambushes against Palestinian vehicles and patrols.

In an apparent reprisal for the attack on Jiyeh, Palestinian guerrillas in southern Lebanon opened a barrage of Katyusha rocket fire on Caesarea, but no casualties were reported. Israel border guards returned the fire by shelling Palestinian positions in Hasbaya, Nabatiya, Jarmak and Tyre. Israeli jets hit earlier strikes in Hasbaya, where a tyne bridge was reportedly destroyed.

The Arab League defence council which met in Tunis last night to consider the situation in Lebanon, ended its four-hour meeting with a joint statement giving warning of a collective Arab action against all countries that continue to help Israel.

The council, comprising foreign and defence ministers of the Arab League's 20 member states, did not specify the nature of such action, but reports said it includes the possibility of using oil as a weapon.

Apparently unimpressed, the Lebanese and Palestinian Liberation Organization's statements have announced that they will seek an urgent Arab summit to consider further and more specific measures.

Lebanon has been demanding a comprehensive Arab strategy for dealing with Israel's repeated attacks on its territory. Mr. Joseph Stiglitz, the Defence Minister and delegate to the Tunis meeting, demanded a strategy must define clearly the Arabs' duties and responsibilities, each country according to its capabilities and resources.

He added that every time Israel attacked targets in Lebanon, the casualties were 80 per cent Lebanese.

Since no Arab summit is believed to be in the making, a war with Israel, Lebanon hopes that a collective Arab strategy would impose constraints on the Palestinian guerrillas, with general Arab approval, to curb their military operations against Israel.

The Palestine Liberation Organization and Syria, which also support the idea of a collective Arab strategy against Israel, hope that such a plan would reinforce Palestinian and Syrian military and economic resistance against Israel.

President Assad of Syria last night urged the Arab countries to pool their resources "to foil the American Zionist designs against the Arab nation."

The Syrian government newspaper Tahrir accused Mr. Philip Habib, the United States special envoy in the Middle East, of seeking to "arrange a small Camp David meeting to include the United States, Israel and Lebanon" which would never negotiate peace with Israel.

A four-state Arab League committee on Lebanon is due to meet in Beirut tomorrow to discuss efforts to find a peaceful settlement for Lebanon's six-year domestic crisis. The committee consists of the foreign ministers of Saudi Arabia, Syria, Kuwait and Lebanon.

Lebanese officials hope that progress towards settlement of this crisis would help reduce the border violence between Lebanon and Israel.

Five killed as Iranians go to vote

Three Islamic revolutionary guards and two civilians were killed in gun and bomb attacks in Tehran as Iranians voted yesterday for a president to replace Mr. Abolhasan Bani-Sadr.

Iranian State Radio, monitoring the country's election process, said two guards were shot by leftist gunmen while a third was killed by a bomb. The two civilians died in another bomb blast.

There were incidents at Iranian embassies in a number of foreign cities, including Vienna, Bonn, Munich and Ankara, as Iranian supporters and opponents of the fundamentalist regime clashed while casting their votes.

Mr. Mohammad Ali Rajai, the Iranian President and supreme leader, said the all-powerful clergy, looked assured of a landslide victory after the three other candidates announced their support for him.

The state radio said, other areas of the country were calm during the voting and that Iranians had voted enthusiastically and in great numbers.

But Tehran residents reached by telephone said numbers were noticeably down on the Islamic republic's first presidential election in January 1980, which gave Mr. Bani-Sadr the job with 75 per cent of votes cast.

Yesterday's elections were called after Mr. Bani-Sadr was dismissed as President and ordered to leave the country after 18 months last month when Muslim fundamentalists moved to eliminate all overt opposition.

Mr. Bani-Sadr went underground, apparently inside Iran, after his removal and has since called for resistance against the regime.

Results were not expected for the next day or two. The size of the turnout was likely to be the focal point of interest, after constant calls by the fundamentalists for people to vote as a sign of support for the regime.

In Bonn, more than 200 people demonstrated outside the Iranian embassy, chanting "no more mass murder in Iran."

About 35 Iranians forced their way into the Iranian consulate in Munich and tried to send a protest letter to Tehran before police arrived.—Reuter.

Happy in his nappy

Berlin.—Told that a known drugs pedlar was back in business, police searched his flat from top to bottom. They were about to leave empty-handed when one suspicious officer found 50 grams of heroin in the nappy of the man's two-month-old baby.

Tanzanian toll

Dar-es Salaam.—A total of 179 Tanzanian soldiers died of Uganda from the end of 1979 until their final withdrawal last month, and 441 Tanzanian troops died during the war itself, official figures disclose.

Asylum granted

Paris, July 24.—Soviet diplomat Alexiev Pleshakov and his family have been granted political asylum in France, a well-informed source said. His request was made in order to leave his UNESCO post and return to Moscow.

£250 world tour

Hamburg.—Using a credit card, a British-born man spent £50,000 on a year's trip round the world with only £250 in his pocket. Police said he stayed at about 100 hotels, ate at top-class restaurants before his bank caught up with him.

Pope improves

Rome.—The Pope's health is improving steadily as his virus goes away, a spokesman for his medical team said here, but doctors have yet to decide when to perform an operation to reverse an intestinal bypass.

Briton among crew

Moscow.—A Briton was among the crew of four of an Argentine cargo aircraft which crashed inside the Soviet Union last Saturday. A British Embassy spokesman said he had been identified to identify the man.

Death sentence

Kuala Lumpur.—A 38-year-old seamstress has become the first woman to be sentenced to death under Malaysia's Internal Security Act. She was accused of possessing hand grenades.

Artificial heart

Houston.—A team of surgeons implanted an artificial heart in a 35-year-old man at St. Luke's Episcopal Hospital here, the second time such an operation has been carried out on a human.

You think burglars just steal things?

What they leave behind is often worse. But a HomeSitter will be carefully selected to live in and look after your home and pets. We take the worry out of going away, and promise a happy burglar-free—and we're not expensive. Phone us for full details.

HomeSitters. We stay when you go.

Details available from: HomeSitters Ltd., Moor Farm, Guckfield, Nr. Aylesbury, HP22 5NY, or phone Aylesbury 531225.

Cordon of lorries to protect Springboks

From David Elias Hamilton, July 24

A cordon of cattle lorries and articulated trailers was set up around the vulnerable Hamilton rugby ground because of fears the police will be unable to hold back demonstrators tomorrow during the second match of the Springboks tour of New Zealand.

The police have a force in Hamilton of only 550 men and at a candle-light rally in the Square last night there were more than 1,000 protesters. This has worried the police because in the isolated town of Gisborne 400 police were stretched to the limit by no more than 200 demonstrators who broke their lines and pulled down a chain link fence topped by barbed wire.

The Rev. John Denny, chairman of the Hamilton anti-apartheid group, Citizens against the Springboks Tour, said that he believed the demonstrators would again break the police lines.

He refused to discuss the tactics of the protesters but said he believed they would stop the game, and simultaneous protests in other centres would render the rest of New Zealand unpoliceable.

The police regard tomorrow's match as a test of their ability to keep control during the remaining 14 matches of the tour. Superintendent Bruce Thompson, the Hamilton district co-ordinator, says the police presence at the ground will be adequate for a normal Saturday game to make people pay to go in.

It is a big ground, with a fence on three sides of the type torn down with ease twice previously, at the Gisborne match and at Auckland Airport when the Springboks arrived. The fence is rusty and particularly vulnerable because it adjoins a road.

The demonstrators believe that they can get more than 5,000 people, which will outnumber the police 10 to one. They will try to spread the police out thinly and break through.

Superintendent Thompson said: "We have the experience from Wednesday's game. The hard core of demonstrators may not be any more than 200."

Mr Michael Law, the assistant national co-ordinator of the Anti-Apartheid Movement, said: "On Wednesday, this country was unpoliceable. The same will happen tomorrow and again next Wednesday."

Mr Robert Walton, the police commissioner, has warned protesters that the police may not be capable of protecting people who force their way into rugby park.

Mr Michael O'Connor, the chairman of the Waitako Rugby Union, defended the decision last night to bring in the trailers to protect the ground.

"This ground belongs to the rugby people and they are not going to have it disrupted by vandals. That's all the opponents are," he said.

Mr Abe Williams, the Coloured assistant manager of the Springboks team and secretary of the South African Rugby Federation, has made two attacks on his country's apartheid policy since arriving in New Zealand.

First he said: "It is wrong to keep people apart by law in South Africa". Then he condemned his Government further in another speech by adding: "In South Africa everyone is trying to shoot down culture and that type of tradition".

Victims of 'crash' had been shot

From Our Correspondent Madrid, July 24

Bullet wounds were found in the bodies of three men who died on May 10 in south-eastern Spain while in the custody of Civil Guard policemen who were allegedly investigating terrorist activities, according to newspaper reports published here today.

The bodies of two of the men were exhumed yesterday near the northern city of Santander on the order of a judge, acting on the request of a lawyer representing relatives of the victims.

The wounds were part of the evidence the lawyer was seeking. Bullets were also found in the bodies, as well as in the body of the other man, exhumed several days ago.

The case has attracted considerable attention in Spain since it is the first one on record in which members of the Civil Guard — three altogether — have been indicted by a civil court for an offence presumably committed while on duty. They are charged with homicide.

It was first claimed that the three victims died when a car in which they were riding, driven by a member of the paramilitary Civil Guard, went off the road and crashed and burned near Almeria.

The original police version said the Civil Guard driver escaped but the prisoners were killed by accident. They were allegedly being taken to Madrid at the time, escorted by civil guards in two other vehicles, one behind and one in front of their car. The Civil Guard claimed that they were terrorist suspects.

Correction
A report on Thursday on bomb explosions in Switzerland should have attributed possible responsibility to an Armenian, not an American, terrorist group.

Reagan reassures Schmidt over nuclear missiles

From Patricia Clough, Bonn, July 24

President Reagan has moved to dispel widespread German suspicion by assuring Helmut Schmidt, the Chancellor, in black and white of his firm commitment to negotiate a reduction of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

In a letter dated July 17 President Reagan told the Chancellor he wished "to assure you in the clearest manner that I am absolutely committed to carry out this decision" (to negotiate). He said he expected the United States to be in a position to start negotiations between mid-November and mid-December this year.

Excerpts of the letter, received by the Chancellor a day before the Ottawa summit, were published in several West German newspapers today.

The letter was understood to have been accompanied by assurances from high quarters in Washington that President Reagan had authorized Mr Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State, and him alone, to formulate and speak on American foreign policy. Any remarks from other Washington quarters, particularly about the sensitive issues of missiles and security, were just "noise", the West Germans were told.

The somewhat belated moves are of great importance to Herr Schmidt's Government because the growing anti-missile movement has been fuelled by contradictory remarks by high ranking United States politicians, including Mr Caspar Weinberger, the Defence Secretary.

They appear to be the result of efforts by West German leaders and, it is reported, by Mr Arthur Burns, the new

American ambassador in Bonn, to point out that the Americans were being seen as the "bad-die" and the Soviets as the "goodies" by many West Germans. Washington appeared reluctant to negotiate and irresponsibly bent on a dangerous arms race while the Soviet Union was clearly prepared to talk.

Now, the conservative Die Welt commented today: "Anyone who doubts United States willingness to negotiate is on Moscow's side".

Officials of the Social Democratic Party, the main coalition partner, believe that if negotiations start on time the West German anti-missile movement will have lost much of its impetus by the end of the year and the chances of the SPD withdrawing its support at the next party congress in April will be virtually nil.

West Germany has clearly attached particular importance to Mr Reagan's written assurances. (Reuter reports from Bonn).

The letter, said Washington wished to carry out both parts of a 1979 Nato decision to deploy 572 Pershing 2 and cruise medium-range missiles in Western Europe in late 1983 while at the same time offering arms talks with Moscow.

Mr Haig, the Secretary of State, has said that the Soviet Union's 3,000-mile range SS20 nuclear missiles pose a new threat to Europe and give added impetus to negotiations.

United States officials estimate that at least 250 SS20s have been deployed and more are being stationed at the rate of one a week. Nearly two-thirds of the missiles are aimed at Western Europe.



Baby trade ring uncovered

Bogotá, July 24.—Colombian secret police have uncovered a criminal ring which sold 500 children to couples in the United States and Europe for up to £7,500 each.

Some children were sold with their parents' consent but others simply disappeared. The ring operated from 1976 until earlier this year but police have been able to identify only 40 of the children involved, some of whom are pictured above.

Señor Vasquez Morales, a lawyer who worked for the Institute of Family Welfare, has been arrested in connexion with the case.—AP.

Judge raises boycott of Athens newspaper

From Mario Modiano, Athens, July 24

An Athens judge issued an injunction today ordering Greek newsmen to end their boycott of the low-priced daily newspaper *Avriani* until the case is heard next month.

The Greek newsmen's union and the country's two distribution agencies stopped handling *Avriani* this week on grounds that their revenue from its sale was insufficient.

Avriani, an eight-page evening paper that specializes in alleged scandals, sells for the equivalent of 5p. After winning a legal battle against a government-fixed floor price of 15p for Athens daily papers, it claims to have the fourth largest circulation in Greece.

The other 13 larger Athens newspapers, continue, with one exception, to sell for 15p. By the law the distributor is entitled to one-third of the selling price of any newspaper or magazine, whatever the price.

At a press conference today the *Avriani* management complained of harassment and accused the newsmen of acting on the behalf of their competitors and the Government "in an attempt to muzzle our newspaper".

The paper's legal adviser compared the newsmen's demand to that of a restaurant waiter claiming the equivalent of the service charge for lobster for serving bean soup. "They are trying to close our paper down."

The *Avriani* publishers, the Kouris brothers have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment for defamation. One is serving a two-year sentence. The other, who is abroad, was given a longer sentence on similar charges.



Herr Strauss: not the force he once was

Pressure on CIA chief to quit job

From Nicholas Hirst Washington, July 24

Pressure built up today for the resignation of Mr William Casey, director of the Central Intelligence Agency, and Mr Barry Goldwater, the veteran Republican senator, says he should be sacked if he will not resign.

Mr Bill Roth, a Republican senator, held a press conference to discuss his own call for Mr Casey to go, and Mr Daniel Moynihan, an influential New York senator, was planning another.

Mr Moynihan has already complained that the White House and Justice Department were refusing to help investigations into Mr Casey's business dealings.

President Reagan, however, reaffirmed that he was not changing his mind over continuing his support for Mr Casey when he spoke to reporters on leaving the White House to see senators today.

Mr Casey's position has been looking increasingly insecure since the resignation of Mr Mike Hugel, the man he appointed head of the service's covert spy operations, last week.

Mr Hugel was accused by two Wall Street brokers of improper business dealings in a long investigative article in *The Washington Post*. One of his accusers has since disappeared and the Federal Bureau of Investigation has been called into investigate a missing \$2.5m from his firm.

Now Mr Goldwater, once one of the most right-wing candidates to win the Republican nomination for President, says that either Mr Casey should resign or be asked to go.

Mr Casey's own business dealings are being investigated by the Senate Intelligence Committee, of which Mr Goldwater is chairman.

The appointment of Mr Hugel as head of covert operations caused instant controversy because of his lack of experience for the job.

Of Mr Casey's decision to make the appointment, Mr Goldwater said: "That he appointed an inexperienced man to be, in effect, the nation's top spy was bad enough". He thought that the Hugel appointment was sufficient reason "for either Mr Casey to retire or for the President to ask him to retire".

CHINESE CONSECRATE BISHOPS

From David Bonavia Hongkong, July 24

The Chinese Catholic Church, which is in conflict with the Vatican, today consecrated five bishops. Great play is expected to be made of the event by the Chinese media.

Bishops for the dioceses of Shenyang, Nanking, Suzhou, Tianjin and Dali were consecrated in a ceremony at the Catholic Cathedral in Peking. Television cameras recorded the event.

Under pressure from the Communist Party, the Chinese Catholic Church has for the past three decades rejected appointments by the Vatican, and denounced the Pope for his recognition of the church in Taiwan.

Bishop Dominik Tang, who spent 27 years in jail until his release last year, aroused official ire in Peking by accepting a papal appointment as Archbishop of Canton during a recent visit to Rome. The Chinese church rejected his appointment and stripped him of his status as a bishop.

Peking — The appointments today, the first for 18 months, are regarded as a further blow to Roman Catholic hopes of a reconciliation and a clear signal to the Pope that the Chinese church intends to maintain and consolidate its independence.

The consecration was the first involving more than one bishop since before the Cultural Revolution, during which all religious activities were suppressed.

Twenty-seven bishops took part in the ceremony, conducted in Latin and Chinese and backed by a choir and organ. A congregation of several hundred, mostly middle-aged women, packed the aisles of the cathedral, which was founded by Jesuits in the seventeenth century.

The appointments of the bishops were approved at a meeting in Peking of the Chinese Bishops' College, the church's ruling body, shortly after the Bishop Tang incident.—Reuter.

Herr Strauss and a stubborn Culture Minister

Monarch of Bavaria dented in press clash

From Our Own Correspondent, Bonn, July 24

Herr Franz Josef Strauss's image as a kind of absolute monarch in his native Bavaria has been badly dented by an unseemly clash with his highly respected Culture Minister.

After failing in his attempt to become Chancellor in last autumn's elections, Herr Strauss, who is 66, had withdrawn to Munich to devote himself to his job as Bavarian Prime Minister. The undisputed leader of the highly conservative Bavarian Christian Social Union, with an elected majority of over 60 per cent, the rumbustious Herr Strauss was assured of a prestige at home that he lacked elsewhere. But now, it seems, his authority, even in Bavaria, is not what it used to be.

Herr Strauss had long been funning over the *Münchener Merkur*, a local daily which had long unquestioningly supported his party but recently had permitted itself a little criticism. The last straw came when the *Merkur* reported that the party congress earlier this

month was "not overly inspired" by Herr Strauss's speeches. Herr Paul Fuchser, the editor, commented: "The post-Strauss era has begun."

That was nothing less than lese-majesty. Herr Strauss's own party organ, the *Bayerischer Kurier*, answered with a violent broadside accusing the *Merkur* of shabby attempts to sow political and personal discord in the party, personal malice, and weird inventions for the purpose of damaging the party and its chairman. It pointed ominously to the *Merkur*'s business future and said darkly that an alternative — presumably meaning a more docile newspaper — must be found.

At this point Herr Hans Maier, the Bavarian Culture Minister, stepped in. He is a political scientist and independent-minded conservative intellectual who has clashed with Herr Strauss several times before.

Herr Maier, who is a guest columnist on the *Merkur*, wrote that it would be intolerable and hardly compatible with the liberal traditions of the Christian Social Union even to think of trying to control press opinion or to force it to conform. "A party which did this would no longer see me in its ranks." He added significantly: "Many others think as I do."

Furious, Herr Strauss demanded at a Cabinet meeting that Herr Maier apologize. Herr Maier refused. Herr Strauss is reported to have insisted that he say he was sorry or leave his job and threatened to put it to a vote of confidence in the parliamentary party and to resign himself, if he did not get his way.

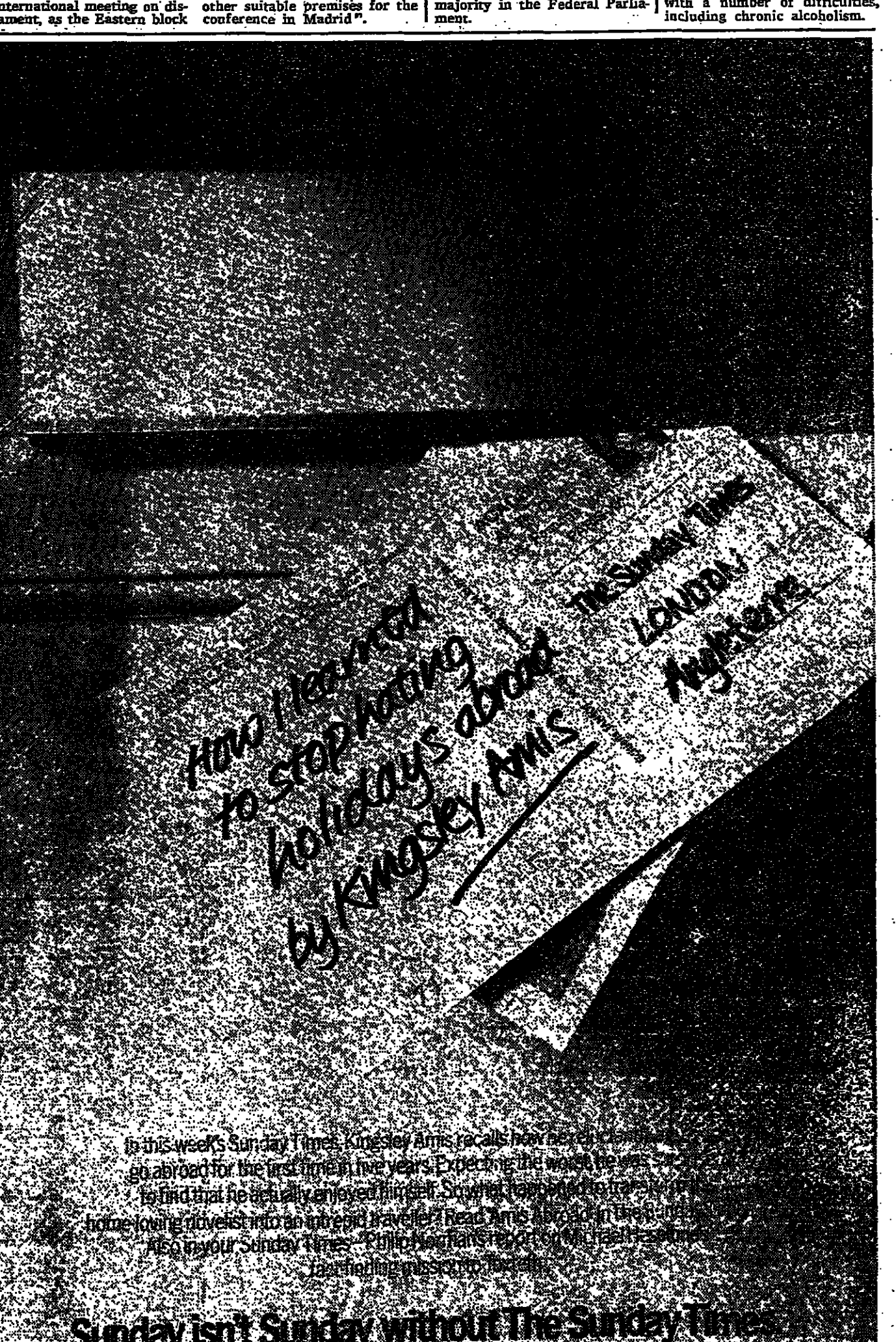
For 24 hours suspense gripped Munich until, during a 90-minute meeting on Thursday evening, the two reached a compromise. Herr Maier said he had not intended any criticism or disloyalty towards Herr Strauss or the party and kept his job.

The crisis was over, but the quarrel smoulders on. The *Merkur* has started proceedings against Herr Strauss, as publisher of the *Bayerischer Kurier*, for damages.

The Social Democrat and Free Democrat parties are joyfully attacking Herr Strauss's alleged claims to be omnipotent. Herr Strauss's staff are trying to make out that Herr Maier's statement was really an apology, which he denies, while Herr Fuchser, undaunted, is pressing on with his attacks. "Strauss's style of leadership is no longer in keeping with the times", he wrote today.

As the dust cleared, it was noticed that no one except Herr Eduard Stoiber, the faithful party secretary, and the staff of the *Bayerischer Kurier* had supported Herr Strauss. Loud applause from his party colleagues in Parliament, on the other hand, indicated widespread support for Herr Maier.

It seemed clear that whether he liked it or not, Herr Strauss's star was beginning to fade.



Sunday isn't Sunday without The Sunday Times

In this week's Sunday Times, Kingsley Amis recalls how he was brought up to read the paper. He says that he was brought up to read the paper and that he was brought up to read the paper. He says that he was brought up to read the paper and that he was brought up to read the paper. He says that he was brought up to read the paper and that he was brought up to read the paper.

Coalition critics rock Portuguese Prime Minister

Lisbon, July 24.—Portugal's political crisis deepened today as Senator Francisco Pinto Balsemão, the Prime Minister, came under open attack from his Christian Democratic (CDS) coalition partners.

Senator Basílio Horta, CDS Minister of State, and the number two figure in Portugal's centre-right Government, criticized the Prime Minister in a radio interview for being politically weak. He said Senator Pinto Balsemão was losing the political confidence entrusted in him by his own Social Democratic party (PSD).

"The PSD should decide once and for all whether Pinto Balsemão should continue as their leader. If they decide that he should, we will support him. If not, they should find a substitute," he said.

Senator Horta's remarks followed a stormy meeting of the PSD parliamentary group yesterday, where, according to party sources, the Prime Minister came in for severe criticism.

Senator Carlos Macedo, the Social Affairs Minister, who nearly resigned earlier this week, told the meeting that the Prime Minister would reshuffle his seven-member Cabinet by the end of August, the sources said.

PSD sources said Senator Macedo withdrew his threat of resignation in exchange for the promise of an early reshuffle.

This would create an inner cabinet to provide the ruling Democratic Alliance with strong collective leadership, they added.

The coalition of Social Democrats, Christian Democrats and Monarchists has been adrift since the death of Senator Francisco Sá Carneiro, the former Prime Minister, in an air crash last December.

PSD sources said it was likely that Senator Diego Freitas Dos Santos, a former Minister and Deputy Prime Minister, would be given a senior government post in the summer reshuffle.

Senator Pinto Balsemão's administration, the thirteenth since Portugal's 1974 revolution, has been hampered by a worsening economic situation, as well as growing splits in the ruling coalition—Reuter.

The sixth urban terrorist attack against private individuals took place yesterday in Cascais, a leading holiday resort near the capital (John Torres writes from Lisbon). Two young men fired several bursts from a machinegun at the Prime Minister's residence, but the attack was repelled.

Both he and his driver were wounded, but they are out of danger. Standard Electric has been involved in labour disputes over the dismissal of several workers.

Hongkong repeats race charge on citizenship Bill

From Our Correspondent, Hongkong, July 24

The House of Lords amendment to the British Nationality Bill, to give full British citizenship to the people of Gibraltar, has renewed agitation in Hongkong, whose community leaders are again accusing Britain of racism.

The Hongkong Government has clearly been surprised by the move and is awaiting full details of the vote. The Bill would classify Hongkong residents as British dependant territory citizens.

The Government will decide on how to represent the interests of Hongkong to the United Kingdom and to urge stronger declaration of the proposed new passports of Hongkong British status," a spokesman said.

Repeating the initial wide-

spread reaction in Hongkong that the Bill would make them second-class citizens, Sir Yuen Keung Kan, a member of the Legislative Council and Chairman of the Hongkong Development Council, attributed the Lords vote to the fact "that, unlike the people of Gibraltar, the people of Hongkong are non-white."

"If the amendment is passed, it will be another nail in Hongkong's coffin," he said.

Dr Danny Huang and Mrs. Elsie Elliott, also councillors, agreed that the issue was "a case of white against non-white."

Whether or not the amendment is accepted by the House of Commons, it gives the people of Hongkong the impression that they are not wanted by Britain," Dr Huang said.

California art museum may be transferred

Los Angeles, July 24

Mr Norton Simon, a wealthy industrialist who transferred his entire museum from Pasadena to San Francisco, the Mayor of San Francisco confirmed this week.

Mrs Dianne Feinstein, the mayor, said she was excited by the possibility of "this great art collection coming to our city," and said she had discussed it with Mr Simon, who for the past year has been involved in a legal battle with three former museum trustees, challenging the right of his management to select the art.

He said that the trustees' challenge was a "political move" to give the museum a "bad name."

The Government disagreed with the trustees' report on three areas: the outlook was not bleak for all developing countries, many had made good progress; it would not be helpful to overturn the world economic system; and while Governments made a vital contribution, it could be increased by the private sector, such as farmers, bankers, and businessmen.

The disagreement was not over goals, but on methods. The Government preferred to reduce the dependence on private activity. Progressive expansion of trade

was vital to the economy of developing countries. Britain must continue to help these countries expand and maintain access to its markets for them.

In 1980 62 per cent of this country's bilateral aid went to the poorest countries and in the poorest countries the aid was a surplus on current account, but was about two-thirds.

Within the existing aid programme new activities were being developed and it was planned to launch a new programme for drinking water and sanitation and water-borne diseases. It was also proposed to make better use of developing resources to extend agriculture and to contribute more to the international population programme.

Mr Denis Healey, chief Opposition spokesman on Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs (London, East, Lab), said it was obvious there was no fundamental change in the Government's approach to the problems and no sense of urgency.

The nations at the summit last week had totally failed to come to grips with their own problems and those of the developing world. Mrs Thatcher had been reported as interfering from time to time "I agree with President Reagan."

Prime Minister—there is a parrot on the shoulder of Long John Silver—or was it a badger? If white—some countries in Europe

cuts were apparently the quite realistic result of an arbitrary decision to choose one service in each continent and close it.

He said that the BBC had been carried out in a spirit of compromise and that it would probably have had less damaging consequences.

The Government's statement that cutting seven services would improve the quality of the other 33 was also questioned.

Mr William Shelton (Lambeth, South, Lab), said that he did not believe that anyone in the Foreign Office wished to see the BBC cut. He was under pressure to make a decision on the economic and financial circumstances.

He had been telephoned by a member of the BBC secretariat who had stressed the importance of the regular broadcasts to Europe and the world, and the Foreign Office to say, not the BBC.

This was a man from the BBC who had said to him that the BBC would love to talk to the Foreign Office about all this, provided that it was a genuine dialogue. That was clear.

Mr Ridley (Cirencester and Tewkesbury, C) said nobody had questioned the excellence of the BBC's external services. There was no question of any reduction or change in the world service in any way.

All that could happen to it was that it would be enhanced because through greater transmitter power it would be heard more clearly throughout the whole of the world.

It was the Government's duty to ensure that the service was increased and which to decrease; a decision which must be taken on the basis of the service's own merits and not on the basis of a political consideration in this matter, nor was the importance

PARLIAMENT July 24 1981

Trade protectionism will not help Third World

OVERSEAS

Protectionism in trade, advocated by many Labour MPs, was not in the interests of the Third World countries who needed help. It was a cruel folly which would be damaging to the British economy and efficiency and damaging to the prospects of many developing countries, Sir Ian Gilmour, Lord Privy Seal, said in opening the Commons debate on the Brandt report "North-South": a programme for survival.

He said that poverty encouraged political instability. Perhaps this was why the Russians "only gave 0.1 per cent of their aid to the Third World."

The Government disagreed with the Brandt report on three areas: the outlook was not bleak for all developing countries, many had made good progress; it would not be helpful to overturn the world economic system; and while Governments made a vital contribution, it could be increased by the private sector, such as farmers, bankers, and businessmen.

The disagreement was not over goals, but on methods. The Government preferred to reduce the dependence on private activity. Progressive expansion of trade

was vital to the economy of developing countries. Britain must continue to help these countries expand and maintain access to its markets for them.

In 1980 62 per cent of this country's bilateral aid went to the poorest countries and in the poorest countries the aid was a surplus on current account, but was about two-thirds.

Within the existing aid programme new activities were being developed and it was planned to launch a new programme for drinking water and sanitation and water-borne diseases. It was also proposed to make better use of developing resources to extend agriculture and to contribute more to the international population programme.

Mr Denis Healey, chief Opposition spokesman on Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs (London, East, Lab), said it was obvious there was no fundamental change in the Government's approach to the problems and no sense of urgency.

The nations at the summit last week had totally failed to come to grips with their own problems and those of the developing world. Mrs Thatcher had been reported as interfering from time to time "I agree with President Reagan."

Prime Minister—there is a parrot on the shoulder of Long John Silver—or was it a badger? If white—some countries in Europe

cuts were apparently the quite realistic result of an arbitrary decision to choose one service in each continent and close it.

He said that the BBC had been carried out in a spirit of compromise and that it would probably have had less damaging consequences.

The Government's statement that cutting seven services would improve the quality of the other 33 was also questioned.

Mr William Shelton (Lambeth, South, Lab), said that he did not believe that anyone in the Foreign Office wished to see the BBC cut. He was under pressure to make a decision on the economic and financial circumstances.

He had been telephoned by a member of the BBC secretariat who had stressed the importance of the regular broadcasts to Europe and the world, and the Foreign Office to say, not the BBC.

This was a man from the BBC who had said to him that the BBC would love to talk to the Foreign Office about all this, provided that it was a genuine dialogue. That was clear.

Mr Ridley (Cirencester and Tewkesbury, C) said nobody had questioned the excellence of the BBC's external services. There was no question of any reduction or change in the world service in any way.

All that could happen to it was that it would be enhanced because through greater transmitter power it would be heard more clearly throughout the whole of the world.

It was the Government's duty to ensure that the service was increased and which to decrease; a decision which must be taken on the basis of the service's own merits and not on the basis of a political consideration in this matter, nor was the importance

Mr Kevin McNamara (Kingston-upon-Hull, Central, Lab) said the cuts in aid and overseas students would cause damage to British prestige abroad, and should be restored.

The British record was even worse. Last year it was the only major developing country running a surplus on current account, but was savagely cutting aid.

The Government was cutting foreign aid 10 times as much as anything else. The Prime Minister's attitude to foreign aid was a scandal. He had described it as a hand-out.

Mr Charles Irving (Cheltenham, C) said "Can we afford it?" had become the ritual cry of the critics and the cynics. Yet the problems of unemployment and low growth. The West needed urgently to deepen its economic relationship with the developing nations.

Mr Bowen Wells (Hertford and Stevenage, C) said he hoped a major recommendation of the Mexico summit would be to set up an annual conference or meeting to study how to regularize the world's present financial difficulties.

The Government should restore the 52m drop in overseas aid.

Mr Kevin McNamara (Kingston-upon-Hull, Central, Lab) said the cuts in aid and overseas students would cause damage to British prestige abroad, and should be restored.

The British record was even worse. Last year it was the only major developing country running a surplus on current account, but was savagely cutting aid.

The Government was cutting foreign aid 10 times as much as anything else. The Prime Minister's attitude to foreign aid was a scandal. He had described it as a hand-out.

Mr Charles Irving (Cheltenham, C) said "Can we afford it?" had become the ritual cry of the critics and the cynics. Yet the problems of unemployment and low growth. The West needed urgently to deepen its economic relationship with the developing nations.

Mr Bowen Wells (Hertford and Stevenage, C) said he hoped a major recommendation of the Mexico summit would be to set up an annual conference or meeting to study how to regularize the world's present financial difficulties.

The Government should restore the 52m drop in overseas aid.

Mr Kevin McNamara (Kingston-upon-Hull, Central, Lab) said the cuts in aid and overseas students would cause damage to British prestige abroad, and should be restored.

The British record was even worse. Last year it was the only major developing country running a surplus on current account, but was savagely cutting aid.

The Government was cutting foreign aid 10 times as much as anything else. The Prime Minister's attitude to foreign aid was a scandal. He had described it as a hand-out.

Mr Charles Irving (Cheltenham, C) said "Can we afford it?" had become the ritual cry of the critics and the cynics. Yet the problems of unemployment and low growth. The West needed urgently to deepen its economic relationship with the developing nations.

Mr Bowen Wells (Hertford and Stevenage, C) said he hoped a major recommendation of the Mexico summit would be to set up an annual conference or meeting to study how to regularize the world's present financial difficulties.

The Government should restore the 52m drop in overseas aid.

Mr Kevin McNamara (Kingston-upon-Hull, Central, Lab) said the cuts in aid and overseas students would cause damage to British prestige abroad, and should be restored.

The British record was even worse. Last year it was the only major developing country running a surplus on current account, but was savagely cutting aid.

The Government was cutting foreign aid 10 times as much as anything else. The Prime Minister's attitude to foreign aid was a scandal. He had described it as a hand-out.

Mr Charles Irving (Cheltenham, C) said "Can we afford it?" had become the ritual cry of the critics and the cynics. Yet the problems of unemployment and low growth. The West needed urgently to deepen its economic relationship with the developing nations.

Mr Bowen Wells (Hertford and Stevenage, C) said he hoped a major recommendation of the Mexico summit would be to set up an annual conference or meeting to study how to regularize the world's present financial difficulties.

The Government should restore the 52m drop in overseas aid.

Mr Kevin McNamara (Kingston-upon-Hull, Central, Lab) said the cuts in aid and overseas students would cause damage to British prestige abroad, and should be restored.

The British record was even worse. Last year it was the only major developing country running a surplus on current account, but was savagely cutting aid.

The Government was cutting foreign aid 10 times as much as anything else. The Prime Minister's attitude to foreign aid was a scandal. He had described it as a hand-out.

Mr Charles Irving (Cheltenham, C) said "Can we afford it?" had become the ritual cry of the critics and the cynics. Yet the problems of unemployment and low growth. The West needed urgently to deepen its economic relationship with the developing nations.

Mr Bowen Wells (Hertford and Stevenage, C) said he hoped a major recommendation of the Mexico summit would be to set up an annual conference or meeting to study how to regularize the world's present financial difficulties.

The Government should restore the 52m drop in overseas aid.

Mr Kevin McNamara (Kingston-upon-Hull, Central, Lab) said the cuts in aid and overseas students would cause damage to British prestige abroad, and should be restored.

The British record was even worse. Last year it was the only major developing country running a surplus on current account, but was savagely cutting aid.

The Government was cutting foreign aid 10 times as much as anything else. The Prime Minister's attitude to foreign aid was a scandal. He had described it as a hand-out.

Mr Charles Irving (Cheltenham, C) said "Can we afford it?" had become the ritual cry of the critics and the cynics. Yet the problems of unemployment and low growth. The West needed urgently to deepen its economic relationship with the developing nations.

Mr Bowen Wells (Hertford and Stevenage, C) said he hoped a major recommendation of the Mexico summit would be to set up an annual conference or meeting to study how to regularize the world's present financial difficulties.

The Government should restore the 52m drop in overseas aid.

Mr Kevin McNamara (Kingston-upon-Hull, Central, Lab) said the cuts in aid and overseas students would cause damage to British prestige abroad, and should be restored.

The British record was even worse. Last year it was the only major developing country running a surplus on current account, but was savagely cutting aid.

Mr Edward Heath, former Prime Minister (Bexley, Sussex, C), a member of the Brandt committee, said that there could be many criticisms of the Brandt report but it was remarkable that as far as he knew it was the first report of government meeting from 23 countries. That was a ray of hope in a dark world.

Treasury and other ministers should have been present at the debate. They had suffered from the Treasury attitude which had led to the black-balling of the Chancellor of the Exchequer from chairmanship of the Committee of the 24.

"One of the basic objectives of the whole exercise was to re-create world economic activity. Nobody had brought about a head-on attack. He did not believe that the American administration would re-create American activity with its present policies, so that the world would not be able to look to the United States as its dynamo."

Mr Christopher Brocklebank-Pender (North-West Norfolk, SDP) said that the Prime Minister should approach the Mexico summit less like a virgin facing a fate worse than death and rather more like an enlightened bride who knew that her husband was not understanding and partnership.

Mr Frank Hooley (Sheffield, Heeley, Lab) said there should be an investigation in technology to explore and exploit the hydrocarbons to be found in the Third World.

Mr Frank McKelvey, an Opposition spokesman (Glasgow, Queen's Park, Lab), said that the Commonwealth Development Commission was in a critical financial position and had scathing things to say about the Treasury. That important body was seriously at risk.

Mr Douglas Hogg, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs (Mid Oxon, C), said government policy on aid and development had been changing—away from a selective approach to everybody to selective aid. Within that framework the change was to come from a selective approach to everybody to selective aid.

The future of the School of Tropical Medicine and other postgraduate medical schools was being carefully considered. "Charity begins at home," was a phrase they should try to banish from civilized discussion.

The debate was concluded.

Mr Kevin McNamara (Kingston-upon-Hull, Central, Lab) said the cuts in aid and overseas students would cause damage to British prestige abroad, and should be restored.

The British record was even worse. Last year it was the only major developing country running a surplus on current account, but was savagely cutting aid.

The Government was cutting foreign aid 10 times as much as anything else. The Prime Minister's attitude to foreign aid was a scandal. He had described it as a hand-out.

Mr Charles Irving (Cheltenham, C) said "Can we afford it?" had become the ritual cry of the critics and the cynics. Yet the problems of unemployment and low growth. The West needed urgently to deepen its economic relationship with the developing nations.

Mr Bowen Wells (Hertford and Stevenage, C) said he hoped a major recommendation of the Mexico summit would be to set up an annual conference or meeting to study how to regularize the world's present financial difficulties.

The Government should restore the 52m drop in overseas aid.

Mr Kevin McNamara (Kingston-upon-Hull, Central, Lab) said the cuts in aid and overseas students would cause damage to British prestige abroad, and should be restored.

The British record was even worse. Last year it was the only major developing country running a surplus on current account, but was savagely cutting aid.

The Government was cutting foreign aid 10 times as much as anything else. The Prime Minister's attitude to foreign aid was a scandal. He had described it as a hand-out.

Mr Charles Irving (Cheltenham, C) said "Can we afford it?" had become the ritual cry of the critics and the cynics. Yet the problems of unemployment and low growth. The West needed urgently to deepen its economic relationship with the developing nations.

Mr Bowen Wells (Hertford and Stevenage, C) said he hoped a major recommendation of the Mexico summit would be to set up an annual conference or meeting to study how to regularize the world's present financial difficulties.

The Government should restore the 52m drop in overseas aid.

Mr Kevin McNamara (Kingston-upon-Hull, Central, Lab) said the cuts in aid and overseas students would cause damage to British prestige abroad, and should be restored.

The British record was even worse. Last year it was the only major developing country running a surplus on current account, but was savagely cutting aid.

The Government was cutting foreign aid 10 times as much as anything else. The Prime Minister's attitude to foreign aid was a scandal. He had described it as a hand-out.

Mr Charles Irving (Cheltenham, C) said "Can we afford it?" had become the ritual cry of the critics and the cynics. Yet the problems of unemployment and low growth. The West needed urgently to deepen its economic relationship with the developing nations.

Mr Bowen Wells (Hertford and Stevenage, C) said he hoped a major recommendation of the Mexico summit would be to set up an annual conference or meeting to study how to regularize the world's present financial difficulties.

The Government should restore the 52m drop in overseas aid.

Mr Kevin McNamara (Kingston-upon-Hull, Central, Lab) said the cuts in aid and overseas students would cause damage to British prestige abroad, and should be restored.

The British record was even worse. Last year it was the only major developing country running a surplus on current account, but was savagely cutting aid.

The Government was cutting foreign aid 10 times as much as anything else. The Prime Minister's attitude to foreign aid was a scandal. He had described it as a hand-out.

Mr Charles Irving (Cheltenham, C) said "Can we afford it?" had become the ritual cry of the critics and the cynics. Yet the problems of unemployment and low growth. The West needed urgently to deepen its economic relationship with the developing nations.

Mr Bowen Wells (Hertford and Stevenage, C) said he hoped a major recommendation of the Mexico summit would be to set up an annual conference or meeting to study how to regularize the world's present financial difficulties.

The Government should restore the 52m drop in overseas aid.

Mr Kevin McNamara (Kingston-upon-Hull, Central, Lab) said the cuts in aid and overseas students would cause damage to British prestige abroad, and should be restored.

The British record was even worse. Last year it was the only major developing country running a surplus on current account, but was savagely cutting aid.

The Government was cutting foreign aid 10 times as much as anything else. The Prime Minister's attitude to foreign aid was a scandal. He had described it as a hand-out.

Mr Charles Irving (Cheltenham, C) said "Can we afford it?" had become the ritual cry of the critics and the cynics. Yet the problems of unemployment and low growth. The West needed urgently to deepen its economic relationship with the developing nations.

Mr Bowen Wells (Hertford and Stevenage, C) said he hoped a major recommendation of the Mexico summit would be to set up an annual conference or meeting to study how to regularize the world's present financial difficulties.

Mr Kevin McNamara (Kingston-upon-Hull, Central, Lab) said the cuts in aid and overseas students would cause damage to British prestige abroad, and should be restored.

The British record was even worse. Last year it was the only major developing country running a surplus on current account, but was savagely cutting aid.

The Government was cutting foreign aid 10 times as much as anything else. The Prime Minister's attitude to foreign aid was a scandal. He had described it as a hand-out.

Mr Charles Irving (Cheltenham, C) said "Can we afford it?" had become the ritual cry of the critics and the cynics. Yet the problems of unemployment and low growth. The West needed urgently to deepen its economic relationship with the developing nations.

Mr Bowen Wells (Hertford and Stevenage, C) said he hoped a major recommendation of the Mexico summit would be to set up an annual conference or meeting to study how to regularize the world's present financial difficulties.

The Government should restore the 52m drop in overseas aid.

Mr Kevin McNamara (Kingston-upon-Hull, Central, Lab) said the cuts in aid and overseas students would cause damage to British prestige abroad, and should be restored.

The British record was even worse. Last year it was the only major developing country running a surplus on current account, but was savagely cutting aid.

The Government was cutting foreign aid 10 times as much as anything else. The Prime Minister's attitude to foreign aid was a scandal. He had described it as a hand-out.

Mr Charles Irving (Cheltenham, C) said "Can we afford it?" had become the ritual cry of the critics and the cynics. Yet the problems of unemployment and low growth. The West needed urgently to deepen its economic relationship with the developing nations.

Mr Bowen Wells (Hertford and Stevenage, C) said he hoped a major recommendation of the Mexico summit would be to set up an annual conference or meeting to study how to regularize the world's present financial difficulties.

The Government should restore the 52m drop in overseas aid.

Mr Kevin McNamara (Kingston-upon-Hull, Central, Lab) said the cuts in aid and overseas students would cause damage to British prestige abroad, and should be restored.

The British record was even worse. Last year it was the only major developing country running a surplus on current account, but was savagely cutting aid.

The Government was cutting foreign aid 10 times as much as anything else. The Prime Minister's attitude to foreign aid was a scandal. He had described it as a hand-out.

Mr Charles Irving (Cheltenham, C) said "Can we afford it?" had become the ritual cry of the critics and the cynics. Yet the problems of unemployment and low growth. The West needed urgently to deepen its economic relationship with the developing nations.

Mr Bowen Wells (Hertford and Stevenage, C) said he hoped a major recommendation of the Mexico summit would be to set up an annual conference or meeting to study how to regularize the world's present financial difficulties.

The Government should restore the 52m drop in overseas aid.

Mr Kevin McNamara (Kingston-upon-Hull, Central, Lab) said the cuts in aid and overseas students would cause damage to British prestige abroad, and should be restored.

The British record was even worse. Last year it was the only major developing country running a surplus on current account, but was savagely cutting aid.

The Government was cutting foreign aid 10 times as much as anything else. The Prime Minister's attitude to foreign aid was a scandal. He had described it as a hand-out.

Mr Charles Irving (Cheltenham, C) said "Can we afford it?" had become the ritual cry of the critics and the cynics. Yet the problems of unemployment and low growth. The West needed urgently to deepen its economic relationship with the developing nations.

Mr Bowen Wells (Hertford and Stevenage, C) said he hoped a major recommendation of the Mexico summit would be to set up an annual conference or meeting to study how to regularize the world's present financial difficulties.

The Government should restore the 52m drop in overseas aid.

Mr Kevin McNamara (Kingston-upon-Hull, Central, Lab) said the cuts in aid and overseas students would cause damage to British prestige abroad, and should be restored.

The British record was even worse. Last year it was the only major developing country running a surplus on current account, but was savagely cutting aid.

The Government was cutting foreign aid 10 times as much as anything else. The Prime Minister's attitude to foreign aid was a scandal. He had described it as a hand-out.

Mr Charles Irving (Cheltenham, C) said "Can we afford it?" had become the ritual cry of the critics and the cynics. Yet the problems of unemployment and low growth. The West needed urgently to

Saturday Review

Dying, In Other Words, begins with the discovery, on her 25th birthday, of the naked body of a lovely redhead. It is Moira Penny, who had lived next to 90-year-old Clothilde Duras on the attic floor of a house of seedy bed-sitters. Moira was a writer, the focus of Clothilde's bitter envy. Clothilde rejoices, but cannot forget the evil she is sure her young neighbour was plotting against her. Worse, she still sometimes seems to hear typing — what if Moira is not truly dead?

In the top attic storey tucked under the blue slate roof, there was movement. Someone survived. It might be the black birds merely, dragging and fluttering over the slates? No, it was here inside.

There were two cream doors on the landing, both of them locked. But safe behind one of them, something lived and was moving. Furtively, timidly, brushing against the thin walls. It was something very tiny and old, it was a very old woman, or looked as though it used to be a woman, now a doll, stick-thin, dehydrated and varnished: it

rustled on the wallpaper, brushing two papery fingers against it; it wanted to come out and go down. It was Clothilde, whose gold-top pint was still sitting on the doorstep in the cold thin sunshine, alone.

Clothilde had been waiting for nearly two hours to go down, waiting till nobody moved or breathed or whispered against her, in the tall building beneath her, her black painted eyebrows clamped tightly with concentration; her fine veined nostrils quivered, head cocked, very patient, for artists, as she had explained to inquisitive people, so often, need never be bored; or lonely, although she was always alone; she had plenty to do, for two hours had been rubbing in green herbal cream to the brown freckled crags of her hands as she stood a short step from the edge of her world, on the edge of her worn orange carpet, waiting for silence and safety.

And sometimes she waited all day to go down, in the long hot summer, not minding the wait for herself but the milk never waited, went solid and sour in the sun; and it fell back down to the ground from the balcony, brave hands tipping it, innocently tipping it, a fierce white fountain streamed out through the blue summer evening, the black birds flying, the white feathers fell to the ground and

Clothilde

An extract from
Dying, In Other Words
a novel
by Maggie Gee

the empty bottles shone bright to the sky in the morning, joining the jewel-bright battlement, shielding the queen.

Clothilde lived her life in a state of siege, feeling safer because she was tiny and light (they were used to looking for giants), because she was locked away here at the top of the house, very near to the safe cold sky. She was only frightened of people, of gross, inartistic people, and there were so many (though happily now they were starting to die away.) She timed her swift scurries downstairs to

avoid them, fearing their big heavy bodies and curious eyes and their rude loud voices attacking her, saying Hello and How are you.

Frank Drake on the floor below, for example, who had once been so friendly. Until she had seen he was laughing, the coarse pink fellow, and later of course she had caught him rooting in bins (and today he had got up late making horrible sounds in the bathroom, delayed on purpose, the filth and fat Frank Drake).

And Moira, a loud giantess

Illustration by Robin Harris

with her boyfriends, so crude and so fleshy, so big and so horribly close. And pretending that she was an artist, of all things. Dimpling her fat pale cheeks and smiling dishonestly when they first met on the landing and Clothilde had distantly regally (foolishly!) let herself be introduced, had said 'Je suis artiste'.

'Oh how interesting!' Moira had giggled, showing her big horse teeth that out. You see I am, sort of, a writer, myself; but I do like to think I'm a little bit artistic, as well' — and she thought Clothilde wouldn't see through it, the way she was lying and boasting and all the while pulling her messy hair over her face and making believe she was modest. Clothilde wasn't fooled (she was wise, she had lived), not even at first, not for more than a moment.

And now would she let herself fear them, though sometimes it sounded as if they were almost in her room, it was so hard to tell in the darkness. And she would sit up in bed very straight in the dim yellow glow of her night light, and switch on her wireless with loud French military music, to show she had spirit, to frighten them off. Big oaks, she was so much superior to them, and prettier, she thought, inspecting herself in her tin-framed mirror, her tiny yellow face lit up by the life of the spirit.

But that was the trouble, they envied her — Moira envied her especially Moira — for being so swift and so light and so slim. And she pulled down her navy blue beret neatly so only a little grey down was showing, you must keep pretty and eyes in she always wore it; and cut her grey hair every week very short and fluffy, and washed it with herbs, so it looked like the soft grey down on the ducks she fed in the park (it wasn't surprising they followed, and watched her with terrible envy); and the blue beret floated on top like a boat, like a small child's boat.

And the face underneath it was also curiously pretty and childish, seen from a distance, out in the street, the tiny child's figure in its long blue coat and the face even smaller, a palette of colours, always the same, in brilliant miniature. Thin clever lips, very red, and a bird-beaked fastidious nose, and the eyes in the child-size, yellow-skinned skull rather large and short-sighted, lofty, artistic, dramatically ringed in dark blue and then black. And the rings went crooked where the wrinkles descended in close-up, in close-up the eyes dreamed out under rainbows of painted yellow parchment, dreamed out above dwarf wrinkled apples of bright red crepe, and in close-up the child smiled or spoke and the lips were pulled back to bare teeth of a brave ancient woman, her own teeth, all of them, baring a black and tobacco graveyard of ancient bone; and this graveyard was barred to the child she had been and was still in her dreams, in a blue sailor-suit, in the paradise parks of green Paris, in love with the future which hung in the haze at the end of the long formal walks and which leaped from the sail-covered water, which shone from the deck of each launched toy boat, the divine blue artistic masam.

Clothilde was that lost child still in her dreams and her tin-framed mirror, and she looked for the child in the mirror each time she went out, with a last soft feather of powder. She slid back the catch and she waited and listened again. Then swiftly and quietly and twittering courage to herself like a bird, she went down the stairs to her milk at a stiff, quiet, quick near-run. She was caught. There was Frank in the hallway, right by the door which stood open, his pink greasy face very big and very bright in the daylight. And just as she stopped with her hand to her thin bird's chest at the turn of the spiral staircase, Frank looked up. Too late to go back, so with chin very high and eyes misty she sailed on down, and he tried in his womanish honking voice which she long ago discovered to be mockery 'Bongjaw, Madame' — and she long ago told him, quite kindly, when they were still friends, that she was *toujours* a girl, and should therefore be called Mam'selle.

So she stared with great ice-and-mist eyes just over his head as she floated on down, great ice-clouds in fierce black rings floating down to freeze him, and then when the fat pink face had come close enough to astonish her (still) with his coarseness and him, she thought, with her frail icy beauty, said slowly and thinly and coldly in accented English 'Good Mor Neeng', to the wall, to the door, to the sky, to her proud lonely milk bottle, white and exclusive and cold; thus leaving him fat and flustered and foul in the hall-way, his dirty old yellowish mackintosh flapping around him, she told herself, bending very briskly on the doorstep and breathing the clean air in.

She stood on the doorstep for a second or two to make sure he was safely gone, puffing pinkly and sadly, she thought, back up to his room. But she had no pity: the artist couldn't afford any pity, for fools like him. She was lovely, but she could be cruel. She screwed up her eyes at the thin grey sun.

Before they had quarrelled Frank used to ask her in: even then she was careful of going so far, although he was most polite on the stairs and had practised his French with that curious honking accent, always forgetting the Mademoiselle. Not realising what it all meant until later, she thought, and she slitted her eyes still more sharply up at the wide grey reflecting sky which seemed suddenly vast and sea-like and lonely, and scuttled inside like a small grey stranded crab. As she trotted upstairs her eyes slid over the stair-treads, many of them worn and dangerous, probably part of their plan.

She had started noting it all in her notebook, or most of it, when she remembered, on good days, that is, when her teeth didn't hurt too much in the night, for the bone she had known since a child cried out to her, sometimes, but she didn't stop to listen, she knew she must sleep and survive. And sometimes she sat up quite straight and wrote in her notebook, for literature, surely, was even more martial than music, sat tiny and utterly lonely now Frank was gone and her writing was not quite straight in the dim yellow glow of her night light, dyeing her brave yellow skull in the shadows yellower still. She was noting the facts about Moira.

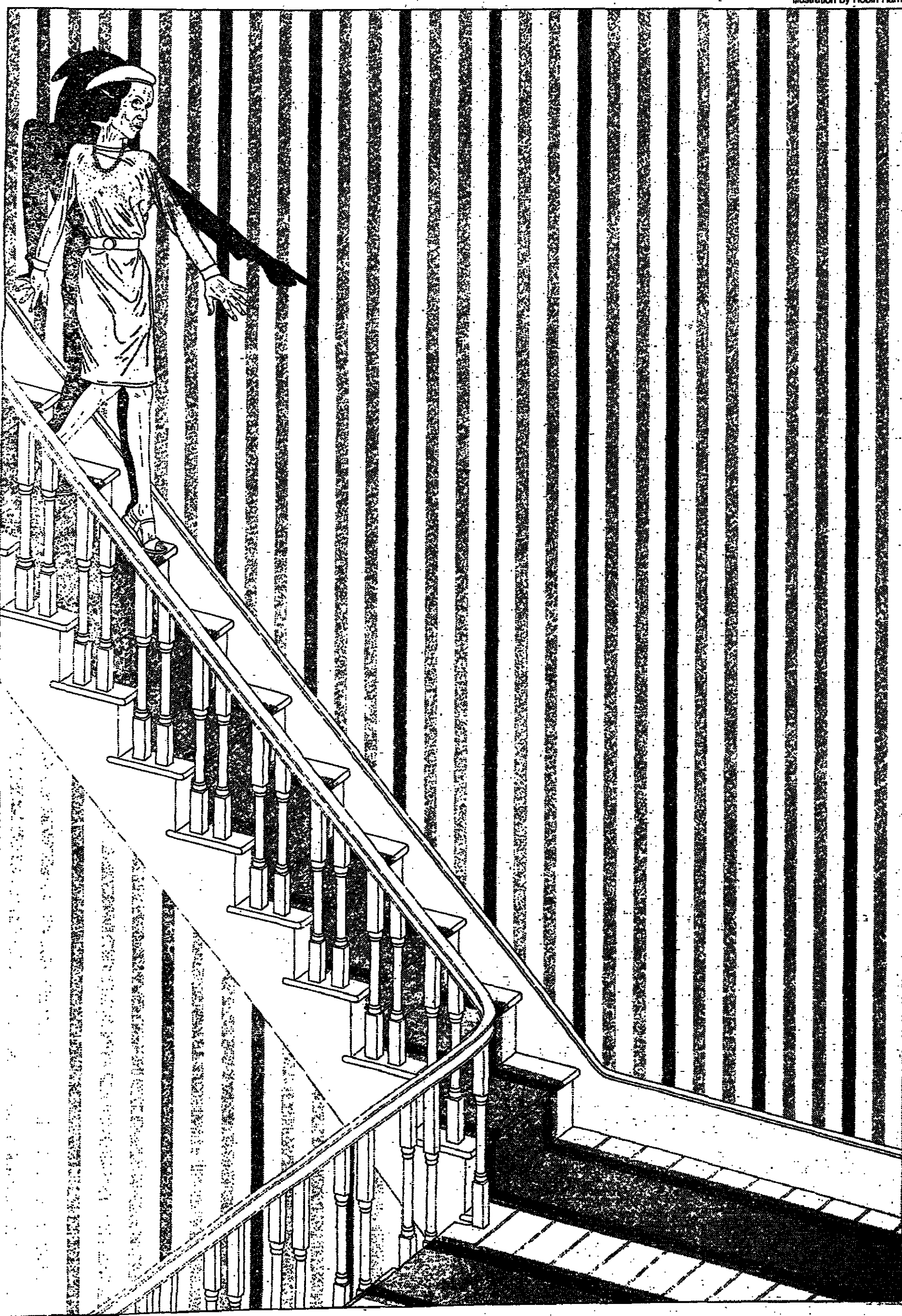
They certainly didn't read well, as items: Clothilde's best books, her two favourites: the titles would not be revealed: they had disappeared one afternoon in the summer, and Moira was later seen laughing, half-naked, triumphant, out on the roof in the sun. Item, some butter she'd left on the window ledge, Normandy butter, the best: a necklace: a beret, her old one, but good: a handbag which had been her mother's, the leather was old but it still had a pretty silk lining, shot silk, turquoise green: and soon after, she had noticed that Moira was carefully painting her eyes to match it.

The flowers, of course, any woman was brought by her suitors: Clothilde's never came. Moira's strong swift fingers had snatched them. There may have been letters, also, tied to the stems of the roses or orchids or lilies and C., with my love, from Frank. Item, the garlic. The garlic she needed at once for her three-day garlic cure, which she did once a year (and the girl had been clever, had plotted and noted the date), when she ate garlic hourly, had nothing but garlic and herbal tea, it made the blood young and clear. Moira wanted her blood to go rotten, for Moira liked the blood, and she liked rank meat. She cooked horrible rich-smelling meats on the ring in her next-door bedroom. Item, the tray, the enamelled tray with the gay little boat sailing proudly in blue and silver: sailed away. And the tea, the limeflower tisane which was good for her chest and smelled citrous and fresh, singing to her when she drank it of blue summer skies over yellow-green lime trees, singing of youth and of home, now mysteriously gone: and she stood on the landing and sniffed it, her lovely green perfume, now blatantly, bitterly, drifting across from the door of Moira's room.

Then after the subtractions, which were hard, there were the additions. Item, two copulating mayflies insolently placed on Clothilde's pillow. A saucer of uneaten food which Clothilde well knew (they would find she could not any longer be fooled) she had cooked several months ago: they had hidden it under her bed, and the thing had gone horribly mouldy. A small piece of glass poked carefully under her door, so it was difficult one morning to open. They hoped she would feel cut off, and hemmed in. But Clothilde had her notes: she had lived long enough to be patient. Clothilde would survive. In the end, she would win, she the artist. The artist would always go on when the animal hadn't the stamina, brutally, painfully, lacking her patience and dignity, died.

Thus Moira, Clothilde poured a tall glass of rich creamy milk for herself with her blue beret bobbing, and her black teeth peacefully smiled. When they'd mer on the stairs in the past few days she had hardly seen her, not bothered to blink or avert her proud head: Clothilde had decided, and she was the writer, that Moira was dead. (Yet she heard the typewriter boastfully typing, long after she was in bed.)

© 1981 Maggie Gee
Dying, In Other Words is published by Harvester Press at £7.95.



Televue/Elkan Allan

Best loot guide ?

On the night of Friday, July 10, ITN and BBC news teams were elbow to elbow in Brixton. Unaware or uncaring at being filmed, a looter put his boot into a window of a shop and helped himself to new shoes through the broken glass.

Back in the cutting rooms, he provided a dilemma for both organizations. They had a whole series of such incidents. Should they string them all together and risk presenting a primer of how to loot, with the added sanction that none of those on film was shown being arrested? Or should they suppress them and impose a censorship that might have the effect of under-informing the public as to what was happening?

Good television chose the same compromise: use the best picture and shelve the rest. Looking back, Dick Francis, the BBC's Director of News and Current Affairs, feels satisfied that was the right decision. But that image, repeated as it has been in subsequent showings, disturbs me almost as much for the institution of television as it does as a timid member of a property-owning democracy.

With this week's respite we can look back and ask some questions. Is it wrong to watch, but receive any sanction for its use from the television violence on every night of his whole life? The blood in *The Swamy* and

better prepared for the way he has crashed into our consciousness? True, most of the current affairs series have devoted one or two programmes to unemployment, bad relationship with the police and urban decay. But they have made no sustained survey of the subjects. There have been a few documentary series about the double-spots since Granada's *City at Risk*, about Liverpool, more than two years ago — and that was not networked.

Even after the mobs' emergence, did television respond as fully as it should have done? *Nationwide*, *Newsnight* and the rest responded intelligently, but while Radio 4 cleared a whole night for an enlightening discussion, neither of the BBC-TV Controllers accepted an offer — repeated on several days — from the Current Affairs for a schedule-changing *A Question of Riots*, after the pattern of *A Question of Ireland* and other important topics. As for ITV, none of the companies even suggested a special to the network and David Nicholais, editor of ITN, now says he is rather ashamed not to have proposed it himself.

Has the experience taught the men who run television anything at all? I detect a grudging acceptance that things can never be quite the same again. I expect:

actors, and the more real the situation, the more real it is to the viewers.

Was he indifferent to the cameras filming him, or actually living out a part a scriptwriter inside his mind had suggested to him? Almost everybody wants to be on the telly; this was his opportunity.

Has he been conditioned to a state of envy by the commercials that endlessly repeat their tantalizing images of a life-style he can hope to touch only by smashing his way in? It is a fact that the state of Indonesia has been a theatre of terrorism solely because the sight of goods they could not afford was unsettling the inhabitants of their outer islands.

Does television reinforce a picture of his world as divided between the rich, the middle-class, the poor, the well-dressed, middle-class, Caucasian establishment and the rest? Decades after Reith's insistence that the wireless announcers were evening dress his paternalism survives. If representatives of "them" are represented in occasionally through *Open Door* or *Something Else*, they are kept firmly below stairs in off-peak BBC TV, playing the fool in panel games.

Have he and his friends learnt how to make their Molotov cocktails, their commandeering of milk floats, their wearing of belated helmets from the box?

Unless the 20c has infiltrated every city where there has been a riot and taught them their methods, the lessons must have come from watching the News.

Why were we viewers not

number of black news-people and foreign news presenters: a subtle application of what is called "positive discrimination" in America is probable, despite protestations that recruitment is "open" and that suitable blacks just do not apply for jobs.

□ Greater flexibility to allow more unscheduled programmes and so make a speedier response to events.

□ A wave of new documentaries on urban decay and discrimination, and up-dating of past programmes on the subjects.

□ A new section for "outside the courtroom" type of reporting when news film might be inflammatory: some TV people are urging a self-imposed ordinance on violent newsreel and for reporters to describe, but not show. The majority, however, insist that television has a duty to show what it can.

□ Preoccupation with "balance" to be less acute than hitherto: when producers come across potentially tricky subjects they are less likely to meet disapproval from above and warnings not to rock the boat or upset the authorities if a programme might sound an alert.

If television is indeed the potent medium those who work in it claim it to be, they cannot escape their responsibilities. Many of the looters had never seen violence on the screen, never watched newsreel from Northern Ireland and earlier riot cities, never even watched the box. I doubt it.



Chess/Harry Golombek Smiles in Merano

It is good news to learn that there is a distinct possibility that Korchnoi's family will be allowed to join him abroad and that in consequence the postponement of the world championship match at Merano for a month may be rescinded, providing the organizers are able to reshape the contracts that have been made in the interim.

It seems that before the Soviet authorities could act in the matter of the emigration of Korchnoi's family they had, by law, to receive an application from someone who was very near of kin. This has now been done, so that, according to the *WIDE* President, Fredrik Olafsson, there are good hopes that the players will be able to meet each other on equal terms and without family worries.

Looking back on an article I wrote earlier this month on the position - and in the light of this amelioration of atmosphere among the two opposing sides - I feel that I was altogether

Federation to do all in their power to make sure that the challenger obtains permission to have his family join him at a place of their choice and thus make it possible for the champion to meet the challenger under fair and equal conditions.

The British Chess Federation concurs with all this. In a few days' time I am due to go to Atlanta in Georgia, U.S.A. at the annual general assembly of the World Chess Federation there. I am under strict instructions to support the attempts that Olafsson has made to help in the emancipation of Korchnoi's family and to ensure that the world championship match does take place.

Meanwhile the world champion will be encouraged in his preparations for the match by the challenger having suffered one of his rare tournament failures recently at Las Palmas, where Korchnoi came as low as

fewer than three games, to Timman, Larsen and Seirawan. He did, however, win a characteristically dynamic game against the Spanish grandmaster, Bellon.

White: Victor Korchnoi, Black: Juan Belon Q.G.D. Half-Slav Defence

1 RQ4	PQ3	7 RQ4	PQ3
2 P42	PQ4	8 B45	P41
3 N43	NQ3	9 RQ4	P41
4 P44	P43	10 P43	Q42
5 B45	P42	11 P43	R41
6 N44	P44		

All book up to here; but the Rook move does not seem so counter-attacking as Q-R4.

12 B4	N45	14 B42	N43
13 P41	B42		

In reply to 14... QxP White plays 15.N42.

15 Q4	R44	16 Q47	Q42
16 Q45	R44	17 P44	P44
17 N44	R42	20 N41	R41

A preventative measure against White's threat of Q-R1 followed by R-R3.

21 Q41	R44	23 K45	Q42
22 N43	B45	24 K43	R41

Preparing a blunder; but his position is in any case unsound since he has much to protect on the Kingside.

25 N44	N41	26 Q45	P44
--------	-----	--------	-----

A mistake; better was 26... Q-N4. Now, after White's reply, Black is helpless against the threat of R-Q7.

Q45

RECORDS OF THE MONTH

William Mann Great names before Bach

Byrd: Ten Motets. Byrd Choir. (Turner. Philips 9502 030)
Schütz: Musikalische Exequien. Kreuzchor/Mauersberger. Phil 9502 025
Bach: Brandenburg Concertos 1-6. BPO and soloists/Karajan. DG 2531 32/3 (2 records)
Bach: Brandenburg Concertos 1-6. Academy of St Martin-in-the-Fields/Marriner. Phil 9502 014/5 (two records)
Bach: Telemann: Chamber Music. B.S. and W. Kuijken/Kohnen. Accent ACC 8019

"Virtuoso fortes ante Agamemnon," wrote Horace. There were great composers too before Johann Sebastian Bach, even though it may still be with his music that people come to the pre-classical era.

Philip's "Living Baroque" series supplies some examples this month, beginning with William Byrd, not really a Baroque composer. The choir named after him offer a

discarding selection of his Latin motets. All but one of them from the *Gradualia*, Catholic music bravely written in Protestant England — the non-*Gradual* motet, *Tribulationes Civitatum*, is an overt prayer to the Lord to rescue his Catholic flock from persecution. It, and several others on this record, are new to the current gramophone catalogue, among them two noble hymns to the Virgin, *Beatus es*, and *Gloria sancta*, as well as a fine performance of *Vista, quoniam Dominus*. The justly popular *Historia Antiqua* may sound over-inflated at climaxes (two of them, one more than desirable), and *Non possumus* less than a masterpiece of live performance, in both cases because a smaller choir would be preferable, and appropriate to music designed for intimate domestic performances in recusant Catholic households.

Before Bach, exactly 100 years, came Heinrich Schütz, the first of the great German composers who were to dominate European music for so

long. His *Musical Obsequies*, a Lutheran funeral service for a monarch who insisted of hearing the whole three part piece before he died, is quite old-fashioned, closer to Burgundian counterpoint than to Venetian drama that was in Schütz's time the new excitement. The motets for double chorus make noble listening, less powerful than his most famous polyphonic motets, though Peter Schreier's tenor solos, and the choirboys, especially the alto, are brilliantly in command of their parts.

Also on that Philips label is an attractive selection of string concertos from the opus 11 collection by Francesco Bonporti who was a little older than J. S. Bach (Bonporti's dates are 1672-1749), but composed in a more modern style, resembling Handel or Vivaldi. Concerto 4 in B flat, with its sturdy rhythms and melodiousness, is a lovely, and somewhat

tentative until its last movement. J. S. Bach's performances are plain but vigorous and attractive; the recording does not sound as much as 11 years old.

So to my musical Agamemnon, and his six Brandenburg Concertos. They have always been part of Herbert von Karajan's concert repertoire — he tends to conduct them from the harpsichord — and has recorded all six before. His latest set, with soloists from his Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, is a very much as expected, earnest and heavy (No 4 is an exception) with few concessions to modern ideas about Baroque performing styles.

Of their kind, the performances are surprisingly well played, and recorded cleanly, with gleaming smoothness of sound. In Britain we now seldom hear Baroque music played this way, and older listeners, if they resent the Leppard/Martini/Horwood approach, may find Karajan just the interpreter for them.

Others may look at Philips's reissue of the Academy of St Martin's version, under Neville Marriner. It represents the late Thurston Dart's final ideas about Bach's first elaboration of the Brandenburgs, a horn instead of trumpet in No 2,

shrill soprano recorders in No 4, and so on — fascinating, and done with real virtuosity, but not a collector's first set for these essential works. For that, readers had better wait until Marriner's new set is published by Philips later this year.

Let me end with a positive recommendation also involving J. S. Bach, and his son Emanuel. The admirable Kuijken family from Holland, who really do play eighteenth-century instruments, and play them so well that they do not sound antiquated, but merely musical, have brought together four transcriptions.

Two are by Telemann, whose tenor solo in No 1 is the piece de resistance in J. S. Bach's Trio Sonata No 1 in E flat, which organists, and pedal-harpichord players, have to work hard to get right, but which sounds surprisingly convincing on flute, violin and cello (the combination of the Trio Sonata in The Musical Offering), transposed up into G major, perhaps a tone higher than Bach would allow.

Transcriptions were a necessary fact of Bach's life, and since these are intelligently done and most likely played, pleasantly recorded, the disc is more than welcome.

Hilary Finch Choirs of contrasting glories

Berlioz: Requiem. Choeur et Orchestre de Paris/Barenboim/Domingo. DG 2707 119 (2 discs)
Berlioz: Requiem. London Philharmonic Chorus and Orchestra/Previn/Tear. EMI SLS 5209 (2 discs)
Holst: The Planets. Berlin Philharmonic/RIAS chamber choir/Karajan. DG 2532019.
Holst: The Planets. Philharmonia/Ambrosian Singers/Rattle. EMI ASD 4047.

Only slightly less bizarre than experiencing in the privacy of a small flat in 1981 the vast aural spaces of Berlioz's *Grande Messe des Morts*, originally composed for a state funeral in Les Invalides in 1837, is the necessity to compress in time and space an evaluation of two long-prepared and deeply enriching interpretations of the work.

Barenboim's "Requiem and Kyrie" is distant, dry, its agitated anxious sighs, its "Christe eleison" a slow moan: Previn's choir sings with more ease, less sense of fear, of emotional and vocal strain, a more self-conscious beauty. Barenboim's "Requiem" is, in its sense control of line and rhythm, fuses compellingly the quivering fear, tender devotion and

the sheer physical impact of Previn's brass, the spontaneous excitement of his chorus exhort us to a vision where God is in his heaven and a good deal is right with the world. Soaring from the chaste close tremolando of the Orchestre de Paris's strings, Plácido Domingo's "Sanctus" sounds over-pastoral: Robert Tear, in less glorious, sometimes strained voice, has a more effective dignity over almost cloyingly sweet choral and orchestral textures.

While EMI's digital recording releases every detail with searing immediacy, revealing, too, some flaccid English consonants, DG's dry, laid-back recording gives a peculiarly moving sense of austerity and distance. Where Barenboim searches out the mysteries and contradictions in the human and divine psyche, Previn exalts in the glories of the drama of man's relationship to God.

Imogen Holst thought Karajan's original recording with the Vienna Philharmonic of *The Planets* the finest there was. The effect of digital recording on both his new performance with the Berlin Philharmonic and Simon Rattle's with the Philharmonia is stunningly revelatory, from the opening of legio tappings of "Mars" to the

latest "offstage" voices of "Neptune", infinitely longer and more effective in their disappearing in Rattle's than in Karajan's version.

But DG's recording has more than the edge over EMI's. As with the old trick of covering up one part of a painting, details that are taken for granted or barely inaudible in the one are sharply focussed in the other: for example the solo trumpet in "Jupiter's" big tune, the double basses at the start of "Saturn", the harps in "Neptune".

Interpretatively, too, Karajan's reading and the Berlin Philharmonic's playing have an urgency and vibrant elation unmatched by Rattle. His "Mars" has a sharply pointed barbaric splendour, but Karajan's, with its weightier bass line, gives a sense of massively restrained, and accumulated surging strength. His "Jupiter" is an irrepressible fountain of swirling brass and woodwind energy and mischief; Rattle's remains jaunty, the grand majesty of the true pedestal in contrast. But they come "Venus" is unforgettable in its fresh, quintessentially English-pastoral melancholy, its violin and cello solos sweet with a character that the Berlin players, for all their super-polished celestial ensemble, just miss.

Max Harrison Still the magic-maker

Vladimir Horowitz: piano works by Schumann, Mendelssohn, Rachmaninov. RCA RL13775
Arthur Schnitzler: piano works by Schumann, Debussy, Albeniz. RCA RL13850
Enrico Gilels: Beethoven Sonatas Pathétique Op.13, Op.27 No.1, Op.27 No.2 Moonlight. DG 2532 008
Maurizio Pollini: Brahms Piano Concertos Nos. 1 and 2, Vienna Philharmonic conducted by respectively Karl Böhm and Claudio Abbado. DG 2707 127 (2 LPs)

Though his public appearances have been few, Horowitz still looms large among new piano issues, as does Rubinstein, who is now wholly absent from the concert platform. It is remarkable that the former still takes fresh pieces such as Schumann's *Nachtstücke* and Op.111 *Fantasiestücke* into his repertoire. These are all recordings

from his 1978-79 season and have the spontaneity and excitement of live performances, sometimes overmuch of the latter. There is magical finger-work in Mendelssohn's *Scherzo* a capriccioso, but Horowitz's edition of the Rachmaninov Sonata No. 2, previously recorded for CBS, is at some points melodramatic in its heavy emphases.

On another LP of concert recordings (1961 and 1970), Rubinstein is the opposite in Schumann's *Symphonic Studies*, sounding too dreamy for this vigorous and closely argued score. Yet the same composer's *Arabesque* is full of delicate, withdrawn poetry, as is the *Forlane* from Ravel's *Tombou de Couperin* of piquancy and grace. Memorably, too, are Albeniz's *Navarra* and Debussy's *Jeux*. The latter, *La plus que lente*, this last Rubinstein plays with an aply ironic air of self-indulgence, and it is curious that such highly civilized interpretations have not been issued before now.



Vladimir Horowitz: Spontaneity and excitement in his live performances.

Gilels couples the popular Pathétique and Moonlight Sonatas of Beethoven with the latter work's rather more interesting E flat major companion piece Op.27 No.1. The concentrated power of the first movement of the Pathétique and finale of the Moonlight is conveyed in masterly fashion, of course, as is the living grace of the former piece's concluding Allegro. Gilels always draws a lovely, and individual, tone

from the piano, also, and this is excellently caught by DG's recording. But one suspects that the elusive, even wayward, Sonata Op.27 No.1 engages him more to judge from the intimate, searching expression he brings to it. I feel the same.

Pollini's recordings of the Brahms concertos have been available separately and now resuscitated. Böhm conducted No.1, Abbado No.2, and much could be said about the conductors' different approaches. Pollini's, however, though his playing is always superbly controlled, seems to me more questionable. Both works' slow movements are very beautiful, yet especially in Concerto No.2, the music is too relaxed to communicate with the heart of the music, and we are instead presented with a striking, but un-Brahmsian, refinement. It is a disturbing experience when playing as distinguished as Pollini produces such unsatisfying results.

Concerts/ Max Harrison

The Music Party Wigmore Hall

Although the programme did not specifically mention the fact, it is now 30 years since *The Music Party*, directed by Allan Hacker, began exploring the classical and early romantic repertoires with the instruments of the period.

Yesterday, in one of the Wigmore Hall Summer Nights they played just two works, and in Beethoven's Quintet Op.16 the use of a fortepiano obviously made a great difference to the overall balance and hence to the music's impact.

Reassuringly, the effect was one of stronger interpretation, and, even allowing for the quite distinct character of each of the wind instruments the music sounded more equally voiced than usual.

Naturally the fortepiano's weak upper register is sometimes an important factor, and the differences between the period wind instruments and their modern descendants also produce considerable changes in emphasis. Perhaps the effect was happiest in Beethoven's deftly phrased closing movement, although in the central andante, where the players solo in turn, there were some beautifully shaped lines.

Of course, basses horns came to *The Music Party*, and one might have expected these velvety-toned instruments to appeal to Mozart. The Wigmore stage looked rather crowded by the 13 players all together involved here, yet the ensemble was superbly almost throughout. Besides that pair of basses horns there are two each of oboes, clarinets, bassoons, four French horns and a string bass.

Mozart inexhaustibly rings the possible changes, and it would be easy to write about this score exclusively in terms of colour. Thus described it might seem quite unclassical, the more so in view of the warmth of tone *The Music Party* drew from it. But that would be to ignore the clarity which Mozart's infallible ear achieves and which is the unanimity of this large-sounding ensemble's performance added point.

Can't Pay, Won't Pay Criterion

Well-timed as usual, Dario Fo's play arrives on the day of the anti-authoritarian GLC's diktat to London rate-payers, and proceeds likewise to turn the conventional property ethic inside out.

With its backdrop of mass redundancies, police swoops, lunatic stockpiles of food, and mounting working-class unrest, who cares if this ruthless farce goes back to Milan's 1974 civil disobedience campaign? Italy may have got there first, but this show is about us now. And the appearance of Robert Walker's uproariously well-directed production in the heart of enemy territory, for spectators who would be very cross if they found their cars had been nicked after the show, is a rare tribute to the reconciling powers of laughter.

Antonia returns to her flat laden with groceries which she and a mob of other wives have liberated from the supermarket after a 50 per cent price increase. She pours the story into the ear of the timorous Margherita, and they get busy hiding the spoils from their

husbands and from the police who shortly arrive on the scene. Neither here nor later on is there any danger of mistaking Fo for a moderate. Social Democrat is the ugliest insult in his vocabulary. The police are bullying robots or sold-out ex-Marxists. The factory-line husbands, after a first show of



Maggie Steed, left, Christopher Ryan, and Alfred Molina.

virtuous disapproval, join in snuffing sacks of condescension once they discover about the "Beaujolais lake and the Tower of Piza" that make the rich richer and the poor poorer. The final message is that the CP had better wake up and organize before the people do the job for them.

The wives' first move is to stuff the stolen food under their coats and claim rights of pregnancy: a flimsy strategy which they manage to defend — calling for an ambulance when a jar of olives breaks under Margherita's coat, and invoking the patron saint of pregnancy to blind the police inspector (where upon the unpaid electricity company cuts off their lights) — until the end of the play.

As in *Accidental Death of an Anarchist*, the comedy is propelled by one master march, in this case the unmistakable Antonia, played with pugacious relish by Maggie Steed, who shows attack to be the best form of defence, by squelching her husband's suspicions and inflating the police inspector into a phantom pregnancy with an oxygen cylinder.

Theatre/Ned Chaillet Cadences beat Essex

Childe Byron Young Vic

Without David Essex, London might have had to wait a little longer to see Romulus Linney's *Childe Byron*. A good idea, doing without Mr. Essex. He apparently saw the play in the United States and selected it for himself. Anxious to move out of the strict musical mould, he was eager to take on the part of Lord Byron which is intact with all the sexual legends: of incest with his sister, homosexuality, the rape of his hugely pregnant wife and the rest. It could be a splendid role for an actor.

Mr Essex is an actor, but not that sort of actor. The play is richly rhythmic, interwoven with verse, quotation, highly charged dialogues and choruses of shifting public opinion. It demands classical cadences and the knowledgeable breaking of such cadences and Mr Essex delivers them with the beat of diligent memorization. Without music behind him, he slips into stilted vocalizations that are recitations of narrative.

Perhaps justification can be found for speaking like a fabrication, for the play would have him appear as a handsome hallucination, to his dying daughter. Brought up to despise

her father, she followed her mother's path into mathematics, bore children and grew reconciled with her father's memory only in her last month of her life, dying of cancer at the age of 36.

Mr Linney's intricate text brings the daughter into direct confrontation with Byron, spinning out the public accusations with reenactments of crucial scenes and linking fragments of relevant verse. There is elegance in the procedure, and grace in Byron's defences, if not in Mr Essex's renderings, where sparks of real interest come from Sara Kestelman.

Other actors play the young Byron, his mother, his lovers

and his sister, but Miss Kestelman portrays both daughter and wife. In the role of the wife she enters into linguistic duels with Mr Essex, restraining his steady, balletic limping movement for a few minutes and forcing him to make a few good moments. They volley words with wit and Mr Essex relaxes into something more engaging, the man beneath the postures.

It could be that by the end of its limited run, Mr Essex will have progressed into other parts of his character. It would be good if he had, as there is much the play, and in Frank Dunlop's production, to admire. But Byron's words matter.

Tribute for Tim

A special benefit performance of *Measure for Measure*, which was to have been presented at the National Theatre on Sunday night, had to be cancelled because two of the cast are now unable to perform. So instead the actors at the National will mount a variety show.

Two of the leading performers from *Measure for Measure*, Bertie Reading and Peter Straker, will appear with their own bands in the show, being presented at the Lyttelton Theatre to raise money for the dependents of Tim Robinson, a lighting technician in the Lyttelton who died in a road accident in May. There will also be cabaret acts, ranging from comedy to magic, by performers better known to National audiences for their straight acting.

Radio / David Wade Feudal — speak

In *Rule Britannia*, the book which preceded his current ATV series, James Bellini devoted much time to forecasting the continuing and irreversible decline of the British industry and its replacement by a new feudalism based on ownership of land and the control of information. More and more people will be employed, he said, those that are employed at all, in some branch or other of the information business. In print certainly Dr Bellini put every obstacle in the way of obtaining his readers' cooperation by the hectoring, now-hear-this in which he wrote, like a splenetic Prophet Jeremiah. But some of the message stuck in spite of that and I was reminded of it while listening to Michael Robinson's *Graduating for the Dole?* (Radio 4, July 25), producer, Harry Schneider, an examination of diminishing employment prospects for this year's graduates.

According to Mr Robinson, a large proportion of those who do find jobs will end up, irrespective of their subject, in work that has to do with information processing.

For example, accountancy on its own now provides some 10 per cent of graduate opportunities, while scientists and engineers — other than the very best — may find it almost as difficult as the plentiful arts graduates to get any job at all, let alone one for which their technical skills can get them.

All in all this programme painted a sorry picture of the

use we make of our resources of skill and intelligence. The mainly technical universities, such as Aston, are subjected to the same cuts as everybody else without their own output: at the same time, nobody can find enough electronic engineers.

Our educational system has for years prided itself on turning out good generalists but, as we heard, the meaning of the word has changed. What the working world means by it is that a person should be both literate and numerate and good at human cooperation. What education actually produces, apparently, is people who are either literate or numerate and rather good at working independently. Both these quite different creatures, of course, are referred to by the same name. Result: incomprehension on both sides.

Since Capital Radio introduced their *Tape Rolling* access slot in May, two of those DIY programmes have come my way. The first, *Which Nuclear Dustbin?* was an interview by one Neil Harris with Dr Walter Marshall, Chairman of The Atomic Energy Authority. It was ill-prepared and ill-executed — an illustration of why and how not to go in for access broadcasting. More recently (July 15) came David Croker with a colourful tape, more or less of his own making, in which the several dozen voices (Everett Jimmy Hill, Whicker, Prince Charles, the cast of *Dad's Army*...) were also all Croker. A good performance by any reckoning, electronically and artistically. For a beginner it was most impressive and another illustration — this time of why and how access broadcasting can and should be done.

Frederick Bradburn's adaptation of the third trio of novels in *A Dance to the Music of Time* ended last Sunday, having in my ears consistently re-created the

cool detached atmosphere of the books. The tone of voice of London society of the war years, expertly conveyed by Graham Savory, was a particularly strong element in the entire recreation.

Less happily, the need to get each novel into under two hours has made for an irritating sense of compression; so that in the early episodes for example, Sergeant Pendry's suicide and Captain Gwatkin's fall from grace came and went in a somewhat perfunctory manner.

C. P. Taylor writes always with a grittiness and vigour which allow him to handle difficult emotional subjects without falling into sentimentality or pious cliché. He needed all his gifts to bring off *Operation Elvis* (Radio 4, July 17) which told how Malcolm Robinson, nurturing a fantasy of identification with Presley, found himself against all expectation, befriending a hopeless spastic, Michael.

Malcolm treats him without any of the kid-gloved cautious patronage most of us bring to such relationships, gauging what interests him and recruiting an old joinder friend to devise a means of lowering him safely into a boat, so that he can take him for a row.

He is able to pierce the screen of Michael's disability, to get at his intelligence and to share with him his overwhelming enjoyment in ordinary experiences. In the process he discovers that his own Elysian fantasy has faded away.

The pitfalls of such a story are many and deep, but this writing and production (by Stewart Croom) made it seem as if they did not exist. The acting helped: Tim Healy as Malcolm was splendidly vulnerable and direct, while Brian Hogg, limited to inarticulate cries, invested Michael with a most distinct personality.

New.....on Deutsche Grammophon.....

Karajan.....Berlin Philharmonic.....

Digital recording.....32 channel 3M Digital Equipment

Holst
THE PLANETS

.....sounds like nothing on Earth.....

Nicholas Wapshott Buried by statistics

Commercial television has a vested interest in coming to terms with the consequences of unemployment, depending as it does upon selling the benefits of an affluent audience to their advertisers. And it might have been expected, from the tradition of *Weekend World*, with its emphasis on explaining the complex topic, that London Weekend would be the first company to attempt to explain the reasons behind the lengthening dole queues.

The logic of *The Shattered Dream* — to explain the rise in unemployment, what it means to those without jobs and where future employment may be found — is soon buried under a barrage of statistics, facts, opinions, interviews, graphs and all the conventional devices. The result, in the first part, at least, is confusion.

Perhaps the scope of the enquiry was too large. It might have been better — although

less glamorous and less immediately seductive — to have

resisted the definitive series and concentrated instead on single topics, as the *Newsmight* report on abuses in youth employment schemes did so well earlier this week.

It might have been better to abandon internal objectivity within single programmes in favour of a succession of subjective views. As it is, monetarist and Keynesian are alternated, as if to cancel each other out. The impartiality of the spoken narrative is undermined by expressing contradictory contentious economic views as fact, prefaced by "it is

the Government view" or "critics point out".

And the degree of sincerity of the network in trying to respond responsibly to unemployment is put in doubt by the way such a series is tucked away in the schedules. A factual, accessible, popular approach to the subject, prominently placed where those most in danger of unemployment might watch in large numbers, would have been more appropriate than this muddled, erudite series put on when most working or ex-working people are either sitting down to Sunday lunch or are enjoying themselves on the very night of the week when they expect to be out of the house.

Collecting/Geraldine Norman Wedding gifts

Four London antique dealers have got together to mount an exhibition opening today, in celebration of the Royal Wedding. They have called it "Wedding Compliments" — "compliments" being apparently the word used in past centuries to describe a gift.

W. R. Harvey of Chalk Farm Rd. is housing the exhibition and providing the furniture. Mary Coote (of Carnarvon High Street) provides the silver. Gerda Newman (of Ledbury Road) and Montreux provides the pictures and Earle D. Vandekar (of Brompton Road, Los Angeles, and New York) the ceramics and glass.

The accompanying picture shows the type of dining room they would suggest for the newly weds.

Mahogany 12-seater dining table, circa 1825, £4,000;
Sheraton mahogany chairs (set of 10), circa 1800 £6,750;
Mahogany longcase clock, by John Warham of London, circa 1780, £7,500;

Set of silver-plated candle-labra (three three-light, one five-light), circa 1850, £850;
Engraving of a Tuscan palace and the Quirinal, circa 1750, pair at £425;

Giltwood overmantle mirror, circa 1730, £2,250;
Bracket clock by Sandford of London, circa 1805, £2,650;

Ormolu fan-shaped fire guard, circa 1820, £385;
Pair of Chinese porcelain ladies with nodding heads, Qianlong circa 1760, £1,800;

Chinese tobacco leaf pattern jardiniere, Qianlong circa 1770, £5,500;
Set of four cut-glass decanters, circa 1810, £1,100;

Famille rose Chinese dinner service, 110 pieces, circa 1765, £45,000;
Bone-glass pattern silver spoons and forks, all T. & R. Atkinson, London, 1840, settings for 12 and servers (195 ozs), £5,500;

Oil painting of "Hogton power" by Elizabeth de Hogton, 1863, £1,250.

The newly weds had better have some rich relations!



The Times Cook/Shona Crawford Poole

Potted memories of the seaside

Before the Exeter by-pass and motorways, when a blue and rusting lorry was a familiar sight in the bottom of a treasured possession, holidays started at four in the morning. The neighbours slept tight as we spun out of London at dawn. The high Hogback ridge of the north downs was the first stop on the long, long drive to Cornwall, and we breakfasted there with a primrose. The car got out and ran amuck for an hour one year which left the late starters catch up a bit.

Polperro in those days was a place where children could run wild. We lived in a pink-washed cottage up I cannot remember how many hydrangea shaded steps which had the grown ups puffing for the first few days. I learned to swim out of my depth in a chilly tide-filled rock pool at Polperro, and my first snatching mackerel with spinner just outside the harbour. But it is the pearly morning mist I remember best, when my brother and I would creep out of the house and down to the quay.

Arkie, if he had been christened Noah we never knew — who had lobster pots thereabouts and a wealth of patience, had been up and about for hours. Back with his haul of blue black lobsters, the fat crabs he gave us a grin and the time of day, and we were honoured by our association with his weathered person. By mid-morning those crabs were had seen before breakfast would be boiled and on sale in the town.

Potted crab is a traditional seaside delicacy. Like potted

shrimps, it keeps for up to two weeks in a cold place or the refrigerator. The crab must, of course, be freshly boiled. It should taste sweet, without a hint of the ammonia-like smell that characterizes ageing specimens.

Spider crabs are just as delicious as the kind usually sold by fishmongers, though their flesh is admittedly more difficult to extract. Hairpins are good for picking the meat out of their long legs.

Potted crab
Serves four to six

450g (1lb) fresh crab meat, white and brown, or white only

1/2 teaspoon ground mace

Salt and freshly ground black pepper to taste

110g (4oz) softened butter

110g (4oz) clarified butter*

Make sure that the crab meat is completely free of small chips of shell and pieces of the hard white bladder inside the claws.

Shred the meat roughly with a fork and season it with mace, salt and freshly ground black pepper. Divide the crabmeat between four or six ovenproof ramekins or other dishes and spread the softened butter on the surface.

Cover the dishes loosely with foil and bake them in a preheated moderate oven (180°C/350°F, gas mark 4) for 30 minutes. Remove them from the oven and leave them to cool until the butter has solidified.

Heat the clarified butter until it has just melted and pour it over the crab to make an

airtight seal. Chill the pots for at least 48 hours to allow the flavours to blend and develop. Bring them to room temperature before serving with fresh toast or lightly buttered brown bread.

Shrimping is an engrossing as well as a rewarding holiday pastime, especially when the harvest is a bumper one. Throw the live shrimps into boiling salted water and cook them for only one or two minutes. Then when they are cool, enrol as many hands as possible to peel them. But then just as they are, or with salad, or if there are plenty, pot them in butter.

Potted shrimps
Serves four to six

450g (1lb) peeled shrimps, preferably the small brown shrimps called crevettes grises

1/2 teaspoon ground mace

1/2 teaspoon cayenne pepper

Salt

225g (8oz) clarified butter*

Dry the peeled shrimps and put them in a saucepan with the mace, cayenne, a little salt, and two-thirds of the clarified butter. Heat gently together for a minute or two without allowing the mixture to boil which would toughen the shrimps. Add more salt to taste.

Divide the shrimps and butter between four or six ramekins or cocotte dishes, pressing the shrimps lightly to pack them well and exclude air bubbles. Set the dishes aside until the butter is firm and set.

Heat the remaining clarified butter until it has just melted

and pour it over the shrimps to make an airtight seal. Chill the potted shrimps for at least 48 hours to allow the flavours to blend and develop. Bring them to room temperature before serving with fresh toast or lightly buttered brown bread.

*To clarify butter: put unsalted butter in a heavy saucepan and melt it on a gentle heat. Continue to heat it, without allowing it to brown, until it separates and the white protein solids sink to the bottom of the pan leaving a layer of golden oil on the surface. Remove the pan from the heat and leave it to settle for about 10 minutes before straining the butter through a sieve lined with a double layer of muslin or paper kitchen towel which has been wrung out in dry water. Cover the butter and store it in the refrigerator until required.

The surest way to enjoy really fresh mackerel is to catch them. And few sights are finer than a glistening blue and black barred mackerel just out of the sea. Its flavour is equally fine and since mackerel are at their best simply grilled, preferably on a barbecue but almost as good under a gas or electric grill, they are ideal holiday trophies for instant consumption.

To clean the fish, take a sharp knife and slit the belly. Under a cold tap, pull out all the innards which will come away cleanly to leave a boneless fillet to the spine. Wash and dry the fish. Score two or three diagonal cuts half way through the flesh. Brush with oil, sprinkle with salt, and grill the

fish, turning them half way through cooking time. The length of cooking time obviously depends on the size of the fish and the heat of the grill, but the flesh is cooked when it turns from translucent greyish pink to opaque cream and comes easily away from the bone. Serve with slices of lemon and a few boiled potatoes.

A sufficiency of ice cream rates high as a holiday priority with children. If you have not already won the special popularity accorded to makers of the very rich, very easy hot chocolate sauce made by melting Mars bars in evaporated milk, the hole are the time to go for it.

Very gooey chocolate sauce
Serves four

1 Mars bar, sliced

1 small can unsweetened evaporated milk

Put the chopped-up Mars bar in a small saucepan with the evaporated milk and heat together very gently, stirring constantly, until the sauce is thick and smooth. Serve with vanilla ice cream.

Guest cooks. I am taking a break and for the next six weeks guest writers will be airing their views, expertise and recipes in this column. Among the subjects they will be covering are the cuisines of Latin America and Israel, and summer entertaining.

The Times Diary Quiz

A good week for teasers, and some very funny captions to last week's photograph (see below). If you can do number 14, you should be setting this quiz instead of me. Peter Watson

- It was Michael Foot's birthday on Thursday. How old is he?
- Who is "a difficult man to help"?
- Where is Beaufort Castle?
- The luck of the Irish ran out this week — for whom?
- When was the other occasion when England beat Australia after following out the world's largest test?
- Who had no pot of gold?
- Tarzan was in which jungle last week?
- Who has threatened to go on hunger strike on December 20?
- How many logs in the world's largest log cabin?
- Who is "Spadders"?
- Whose morals are slipping?
- Complete the series Las Vegas, White Plains, Las Vegas.
- Who are the Guinea Pigs?
- What do dating companies and Ford have in common?
- Which of the seven leaders at the Ottawa summit wore a flower?
- The Romans knew it as Mons Calpe; later it was called Jebel el-Tarik. What do we call it?
- Who is flocking to see a monk in Moscow. Name him.
- Who slept with a mermaid and produced a porpoise and a porgy?
- Not only faith, but science, can move mountains. Explain.
- Because of Pitt, the pendulum may not swing. Explain.



Our weekly champagne prize for the funniest caption to this picture, published in *The Times* earlier this week. Entries, on a postcard, to: Peter Watson, Diary Quiz, PO Box 7, 200 Grosvenor Ln, London W1C 2EZ, to arrive not later than first post on Thursday.

Many strong entries this week and very difficult to choose. Runners up: Rev Dr Edward Hughes (Dover) for "Look, Tony's parachute isn't opening"; Diane Brodwin (North London) for "Look Harold, a floating voter"; and congratulations, plus bottle to M. D. Clancy (Barrow) for "Well Harold! Watch it Doug, I'm Napoleon this week."

Beryl Downing's Shoparound will be back in two weeks

HOME & GARDEN

Turn Grass into Lawn

By sowing direct to you, the user, we at Golden Harvest are able to offer this top quality 100% Rye grass seed.

Cost: Aluminium Mower at the incredibly low price of £129.95 (plus £5.00 packing & carriage).

Folding handlebar. Complete with large capacity grassbox, the 520 features twin cutting blades and single lever height of cut adjustment. 12 months guarantee. Money back if not completely satisfied. Send cheque today (no stamps required) or phone: Dickon (0235) 813900 anytime, with your Access/Barclaycard number. Full colour brochure sent on request.

Light and easy to use.

Only use VAT £134.95

Access/Barclaycard welcome. Order with complete confidence, send cheque with order today to:

Golden Harvest, FREEPOST, P.O. Box 4, The Broadway, Didcot, Oxon.

Tel. anytime 0235-813930

Access/Barclaycard welcome.

Order with complete confidence, send cheque with order today to:

Golden Harvest, FREEPOST, P.O. Box 4, The Broadway, Didcot, Oxon.

Tel. anytime 0235-813930

Access/Barclaycard welcome.

Order with complete confidence, send cheque with order today to:

Golden Harvest, FREEPOST, P.O. Box 4, The Broadway, Didcot, Oxon.

Tel. anytime 0235-813930

Access/Barclaycard welcome.

Order with complete confidence, send cheque with order today to:

Golden Harvest, FREEPOST, P.O. Box 4, The Broadway, Didcot, Oxon.

Tel. anytime 0235-813930

Access/Barclaycard welcome.

Order with complete confidence, send cheque with order today to:

Golden Harvest, FREEPOST, P.O. Box 4, The Broadway, Didcot, Oxon.

Tel. anytime 0235-813930

Access/Barclaycard welcome.

Order with complete confidence, send cheque with order today to:

Golden Harvest, FREEPOST, P.O. Box 4, The Broadway, Didcot, Oxon.

Tel. anytime 0235-813930

Access/Barclaycard welcome.

Order with complete confidence, send cheque with order today to:

Golden Harvest, FREEPOST, P.O. Box 4, The Broadway, Didcot, Oxon.

Tel. anytime 0235-813930

Access/Barclaycard welcome.

Order with complete confidence, send cheque with order today to:

Golden Harvest, FREEPOST, P.O. Box 4, The Broadway, Didcot, Oxon.

Tel. anytime 0235-813930

Access/Barclaycard welcome.

Order with complete confidence, send cheque with order today to:

Golden Harvest, FREEPOST, P.O. Box 4, The Broadway, Didcot, Oxon.

Tel. anytime 0235-813930

Access/Barclaycard welcome.

Order with complete confidence, send cheque with order today to:

Golden Harvest, FREEPOST, P.O. Box 4, The Broadway, Didcot, Oxon.

Tel. anytime 0235-813930

Access/Barclaycard welcome.

Order with complete confidence, send cheque with order today to:

Golden Harvest, FREEPOST, P.O. Box 4, The Broadway, Didcot, Oxon.

Tel. anytime 0235-813930

Access/Barclaycard welcome.

Order with complete confidence, send cheque with order today to:

Golden Harvest, FREEPOST, P.O. Box 4, The Broadway, Didcot, Oxon.

Tel. anytime 0235-813930

Access/Barclaycard welcome.

Order with complete confidence, send cheque with order today to:

Golden Harvest, FREEPOST, P.O. Box 4, The Broadway, Didcot, Oxon.

Tel. anytime 0235-813930

Access/Barclaycard welcome.

Order with complete confidence, send cheque with order today to:

Golden Harvest, FREEPOST, P.O. Box 4, The Broadway, Didcot, Oxon.

Tel. anytime 0235-813930

Access/Barclaycard welcome.

Order with complete confidence, send cheque with order today to:

Golden Harvest, FREEPOST, P.O. Box 4, The Broadway, Didcot, Oxon.

Tel. anytime 0235-813930

Access/Barclaycard welcome.

Order with complete confidence, send cheque with order today to:

Golden Harvest, FREEPOST, P.O. Box 4, The Broadway, Didcot, Oxon.

Tel. anytime 0235-813930

Access/Barclaycard welcome.

Order with complete confidence, send cheque with order today to:

Golden Harvest, FREEPOST, P.O. Box 4, The Broadway, Didcot, Oxon.

Tel. anytime 0235-813930

Access/Barclaycard welcome.

Order with complete confidence, send cheque with order today to:

Golden Harvest, FREEPOST, P.O. Box 4, The Broadway, Didcot, Oxon.

Tel. anytime 0235-813930

Access/Barclaycard welcome.

Order with complete confidence, send cheque with order today to:

Golden Harvest, FREEPOST, P.O. Box 4, The Broadway, Didcot, Oxon.

Tel. anytime 0235-813930

Access/Barclaycard welcome.

Order with complete confidence, send cheque with order today to:

Golden Harvest, FREEPOST, P.O. Box 4, The Broadway, Didcot, Oxon.

Tel. anytime 0235-813930

Access/Barclaycard welcome.

Order with complete confidence, send cheque with order today to:

Golden Harvest, FREEPOST, P.O. Box 4, The Broadway, Didcot, Oxon.

Tel. anytime 0235-813930

Access/Barclaycard welcome.

Order with complete confidence, send cheque with order today to:

Golden Harvest, FREEPOST, P.O. Box 4, The Broadway, Didcot, Oxon.

THE PINE WAREHOUSE

Generous reductions on all pieces of our superb selection of restored and reproduction pine furniture.

OPEN: MON-SAT 9.00-7.30

SUN 10.00-6.00

162 Wandsworth Bridge Road, SW8

Tel: 01-736 2753

COME ROUND AND SPLASH OUT WITH

C.P. Hart

ONE SATURDAY

While you splash around our superb showrooms containing the very latest models of taps, baths, kitchenware etc., we won't need to soap you, you will work yourself into a lather over our quality and discount.

Open 8.30 to 5.30 Monday to Friday, and 8.30 to 10.30 Saturday.

NEWHAM TERRACE, HERCULES ROAD, LONDON E.E.1. TEL: 01-526 5866

2 MINS. FROM WESTMINSTER BRIDGE.

C.P. Hart LONDON

HAIR PRICE SALE

200 NEW KINGS RD., FULHAM LONDON, S.W.6. 01-737 4945

SATURDAYS 12.00-5.00 P.M.

1000's more bargains!

For your nearest branch ring TELEPHONE 01-730 0200

or write to: C.P. Hart, Fulham, London S.W.6

TRADE PRICES OFFERED!

ALL LEADING MAKES OF BATHROOM SUITES IN 46 COLOURS FROM WHITE TO BLACK

At huge savings. Professional attention and guidance given to your requirements. Phone John or Howard Birch: 01-226 3657 or 01-226 7220. For details, or pay us a visit at 143-147 Essex Road, Islington, London N1. Mon-Fri. 9.30-5.00 p.m. Sat. 9.30-2.00 p.m. (Excl. Bank Hols.).

ASTON MATTHEWS LTD.

GOOD DESIGN • GOOD IDEAS • GOOD VALUE

A new range of dining room sets, personally created by the Design Studio of Edinburgh & Van Tassell.

DESIGNER • GOOD IDEAS • GOOD VALUE

A new range of dining room sets, personally created by the Design Studio of Edinburgh & Van Tassell.

DESIGNER • GOOD IDEAS • GOOD VALUE

A new range of dining room sets, personally created by the Design Studio of Edinburgh & Van Tassell.

DESIGNER • GOOD IDEAS • GOOD VALUE

A new range of dining room sets, personally created by the Design Studio of Edinburgh & Van Tassell.

DESIGNER • GOOD IDEAS • GOOD VALUE

A new range of dining room sets, personally created by the Design Studio of Edinburgh & Van Tassell.

DESIGNER • GOOD IDEAS • GOOD VALUE

A new range of dining room sets, personally created by the Design Studio of Edinburgh & Van Tassell.

DESIGNER • GOOD IDEAS • GOOD VALUE

A new range of dining room sets, personally created by the Design Studio of Edinburgh & Van Tassell.

DESIGNER • GOOD IDEAS • GOOD VALUE

A new range of dining room sets, personally created by the Design Studio of Edinburgh & Van Tassell.

DESIGNER • GOOD IDEAS • GOOD VALUE

A new range of dining room sets, personally created by the Design Studio of Edinburgh & Van Tassell.

DESIGNER • GOOD IDEAS • GOOD VALUE

A new range of dining room sets, personally created by the Design Studio of Edinburgh & Van Tassell.

DESIGNER • GOOD IDEAS • GOOD VALUE

A new range of dining room sets, personally created by the Design Studio of Edinburgh & Van Tassell.

DESIGNER • GOOD IDEAS • GOOD VALUE

A new range of dining room sets, personally created by the Design Studio of Edinburgh & Van Tassell.

A romantic twist for the thriller man at the palace

The telephone buzzes stridently on Michael Shea's scrupulously tidy desk deep in a dimly carpeted warren of offices on the ground floor of Buckingham Palace. It is a contract cleaning manager from Sheffield, demanding to know if she has to give her flying squad of charladies the day off for the Royal wedding.

Shea's eyes roll momentarily towards the ceiling as he answers the query. The calls probably did not fully appreciate that she was speaking to the press secretary to the Head of State of 14 nations.

Since the wedding announcement Shea has been one of the most sought-after men in London, not only by the British media but by most of the rest of the world. As the Queen's press secretary he is the font of all knowledge, and the source of all passes and permits for the wedding in which the world's media are showing an interest bordering on frenzy. His telephone is rarely silent for more than two minutes at a time. When will the wedding dress pictures be available? How many raisins in the cake? Is it true that the Prince Charles' illegitimate children at Gordonstoun? (This last from a French scandal magazine, before the engagement).

Fielding silly and salacious

inquiries is the least positive part of the job, although it can take up a disproportionate amount of the time of Shea, his three assistant press secretaries and his four clerks. Like justice, monarchy must be seen to be done, and the real role of the press secretary, a post created in 1944, is to allow the scribbles and cameramen as near to the working monarchy as possible as often as possible, without their presence becoming too intrusive or their numbers too great.

It is a delicate balance which is not always perfectly maintained. Towards the end of last year, relations between press and Palace plunged to frigid depths with the publication of a story in the *Sunday Mirror* that the Prince of Wales had been entertaining Lady Diana Spencer on the royal toilet while it was parked in a West country stables.

The normal Palace practice for defusing such stories is to dismiss or ignore them. On that occasion Shea took the unusual step of demanding a public retraction from the *Mirror's* editor, Mr Robert Edwards, and there were suggestions that the Press Council might become involved.

Shea, doubtless reflecting the views of his employer, regarded the *Mirror* story as merely the last straw; for weeks there had been a growing flood of specu-

lation, inaccuracy and sheer invention about a possible royal engagement. Fleet Street's gut instinct proved in the event to be absolutely correct, but at that time it had barely a single fact to work on. On November 17, the Palace could take no more, and Shea fired off his letter to the *Mirror*.

The problem disappeared overnight with the official announcement of the engagement; since then relations have been much better. Among the jostling throng whose job is to watch the Royal Family, Shea has come to be well regarded for his courtesy and efficiency, but is sometimes seen as being too protective towards his charges, and rigidly strict in handing out no more than the allotted number of press passes. Nor, it is sometimes said, does he have a newspaperman's instincts.

Shea himself is a career diplomat, a 43-year-old Scotsman

Michael Shea: discreetly maintaining a delicate balance.



The Royal Wedding

whose native burr has been largely polished away by a superior education at Prince Charles' old school, Gordonstoun, and Edinburgh University, where he read political economy, later adding a postgraduate degree with a thesis on the arcane subject of trade unionism in Ghana.

He is too jovial and gregarious to fit the Foreign Office stereotype, but the extreme discretion demanded by an FO career is a useful skill in his present post. He acts as a filter, through which certain things do not pass. Shea first came to Royal notice in 1976 when, as deputy

director of British Information Services in New York, he was official British spokesman for the Queen's visit to the American bicentennial celebrations. Another of his tasks was to sell the virtues of Concord, and he undoubtedly played a part in persuading the Americans to let the noisy beast land at their airports.

He came to the Palace in 1978, on a five-year secondment from the FO, and his £12,000 annual salary is tied to the diplomatic service grade of counsellor. Michael Shea has an *alter ego* which fits the Foreign Office mould, a less comfortable than his outgoing personality. Under the pseudonym of Michael Sinclair (a necessary device to satisfy FO custom) he is a successful writer of political thrillers, his style being described by the critic of *The Scotsman* as "good, uncluttered stuff".

The background of each Sinclair novel is drawn from personal experience: Germany, Romania, the United States (Shea served in all three embassies), Norway (his wife's homeland), or his native Scotland, where he keeps a second home overlooking the Firth of Forth in the golfing belt east of Edinburgh. A sixth, with a British background, is in the writing, but it has remained almost untouched since February.

Discretion demands that he does not, at some future date, write a thriller about Royalty. But he might think about drawing the character of Walt Tescro, a shambling gossip journalist in his first book who can never quite pull off the big story, because he is too wide-headed. Kind heart never won Royal exclusive.

Alan Hamilton

The cracking time that stood for thirty years

The public appetite for further confrontation between Steve Overt and Sebastian Coe was whetted by their Olympic races, so their continuing avoidance of each other is frustrating. But such domestic rivalry is not new and has produced outstanding races and results.

In the history of neutral Sweden during the last war, Gundar Haegg and Arne Andersson thrilled the crowds with their epic track battles. Racing each other on 23 occasions, they broke the world mile record six times between them and reduced it by more than five seconds to 4:01.4. At distances from 1,500m to two miles they recorded 38 of the 50 fastest ever times. On the very threshold of the four-minute mile, nine years before Bahamster, they were banned for life for blatant contraventions of the amateur code.

Even further back in athletics history is a far less well documented British rivalry which produced another upheaval in the amateur ranks, and resulted in a mile time which remained unbeaten for almost 30 years. The clash between Walter George and Willie Cummings almost a century ago presaged the current contest between Coe and Overt for middle-distance supremacy, although there was one important difference. George was an amateur and Cummings a professional.

Born within three months of each other in 1858, William Jeffrey Cummings, a Scot living in Preston, and Walter Goodall George, a Wiltshireman, came to athletic prominence in the late 1870s. By 1884 they held all the British titles and records from 800 yards to 10 miles. Yet they had never so far as a track together, for George was an amateur and Cummings was a professional.

The interim formation of the Amateur Athletic Association in 1879 precluded any chance of a meeting between the two. The betting and fixing of races on the professional circuit was the bane which had given birth to the AAA. It was, therefore, understandable that in 1882 they should refuse permission for George to race against Cummings, even though the Englishman had contracted that his share of the gate money should go to charity.

Despite frantic appeals in the press George was reluctant to turn professional, the only way to end the stalemate. Although injured in 1883, George repeated his previous crushing victories in the 1884

AAA Championships, winning the 800 yards, the mile, the four miles and the 10 miles over two days. Cummings in the meantime was rebutting every challenge from his fellow professionals, and recording in the process almost a dozen mile times which were superior to George's amateur best of 4 mins 18.4 secs.

George had long forsaken his pharmacy apprenticeship to concentrate on athletics. Finally, mounting debts and an eager public forced him to renounce his amateur status, which he did in style with an announcement in *The Sporting Life*.

"W. G. George, amateur champion, before retiring from

the cinder path is desirous to meet R. Cummings (sic) the professional champion and so effectively decide the question of supremacy, and to this end is willing to run Cummings three matches, the distances to be one mile, four miles and 10 miles for £200 a side, the winner of two of the races to take £500. An early answer to W. G. George, 39, Sheen Park, Richmond, Surrey, will oblige and will lead to arrangement of these matches."

In contrast to the normal £5 and £10 wagers that embroidered the columns of *The Sporting Life*, the £500 stake was testimony to the talent and drawing power of the pair. Nowadays the sum would represent over £13,000, and

that was without modern marketing and commercial incentives. Cummings' response was immediate and his request that each race should be worth £200 separately was accepted. The distances were the classic ones of the day, and both men's specialties. "Ped" races were always matches—the two athletes alone on the track. The "hare" is the product of modern commerce and the thirst for records.

Cummings lost the mile despite indulging in the customary "ped" gamesmanship. Following George's pacemaking, he would clip the Englishman's uplifting heels with his fingers. However, the Scot squandered the series by winning the four miles, and also took

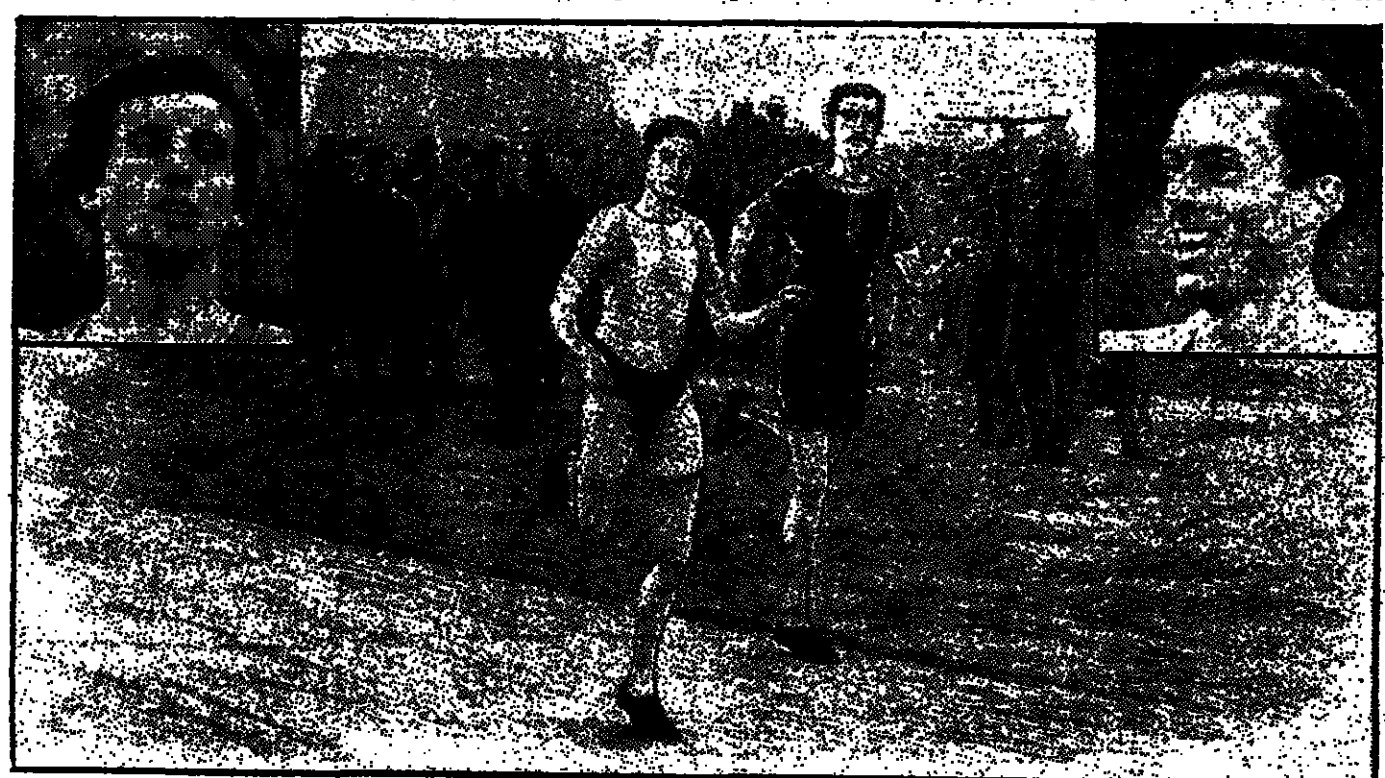
the 10 miles, although George's camp protested that their man had been poisoned.

With up to 30,000 spectators paying to watch the two men race, and in view of the unsatisfactory denouement for George, a return the following year was inevitable. George won this time by the same margin and the first race of the second series in 1886 made history. It was at the mile, a distance which has defied metrification as the blue-ribbon of running. George set a record which bears comparison with two famous long jumps: like Overt's 26ft 5in, it lasted almost three decades. And like Beamon's 29ft 2.5in, it was spoken of in the same hushed tones of disbelief.

At the old Lillie Bridge stadium in West London, George led off with a 58.25 sec lap, and passed through the half-mile in 2 mins 2 secs. Cummings joined George at the three-quarter mark in 3 mins 7.75 secs, but the Scot exhausted his challenge in the final straight leaving George to come home alone in 4 mins 12.75 secs. Everyone found the time difficult to credit: the previous best on record was 4 mins 16.4 secs by Cummings. As Gundar Haegg was to report 60 years later in his races with Andersson, they never thought about breaking records, nor even the four-minute barrier.

It was the competition and the victory that counted. In his biography, George said the same thing. "Some nineteenth-century commentators felt that George and Cummings were already past their best when they met. It would be a shame if the late arrival of open athletics," now forecast for 1983 at this generation should miss Coe and Overt vying for the sub-3.45 mile that they are undoubtedly worth.

Pat Butcher



The rivals, past and present: W. G. George and W. Cummings; battle it out for a £100 wager in 1885. Inset, Coe and Overt.

Put the blame on Athens

New words flow into the English language incessantly from many rivers, tributaries, cloud-bursts, and underground lakes. Here comes a torrent of jargon from the expanding social sciences. There flows new and lively slang from countries that are starting to speak English. *The Oxford English Dictionary Supplement* is rich with Japanese English. And poor backs striving for effect in their daily wrestle with words and meanings sometimes coin a new word. Here is one of those. A report in *The Observer* of a recent trial included the sentence: "Attendant briefs and reporters gawped at the array of weaponry on one of the tables in the well of the court." Let us welcome the arrival of the English of brief as a new term of synecdoche for a barrister. I suppose that the collective noun is a boredom of briefs. The language is rich with words, usually rare, for members of the Bar, itself a piece of synecdoche.

Synecdoche is a figure of speech that comes from the Greek word meaning "the understanding of one thing from another". In classical rhetoric and poetry it meant the use of a part for the whole: *corina keel, prora prow*, and *puppis stern*, are severally used by the Roman poets for the whole ship. English grammarians further refined the concept. Synecdoche was defined as putting a part for the whole (50 sail for

50 ships); or the whole for a part (the smiling year for spring); or the species for the genus (cut-throat for assassin); or the genus for the species (creature for a man); or the name of the material for the thing made (willow for bat, leather for ball).

"Creature" meaning the English cricket XI. "won" is a piece of synecdoche, though not one that there is much chance to use. O my Trueeman and my Cowdray long ago. So is "five thousand head of cattle" unless you literally mean a shambles in which 5,000 beasts have been decapitated and their bodies removed.

Here is an improbably synecdochic news report to greet the new term for a gale, another synecdoche: "An erratic gun was taking part in a shoot near a trout stream. Aiming badly, he hit a rod. The leech was hastily sent for and saved the victim's life. Thanks to the efforts of an efficient brief, he recovered heavy damages for negligence." A moral tale, you see.

The danger with all such tropes is that the literal meaning sleeps lightly and may be woken to absurd life by in-judicious juxtapositions. The journalist who wrote "This newspaper will wait its time and see how the new faces perform before judging them", conjures up the image of a competition among politicians for pulling hideous faces and fleeing. Our new recruit to the forces of synecdoche is not immune from such dangers of misapprehension by being taken literally: "The briefs are all off for lunch—at the Athenaeum" makes the Athenaeum sound uncharacteristically frivolous.

Philip Howard

Is the anti-noise movement doomed to silence?

by David Nicholson-Lord

that the only "avoidable" cost was the £4,000 for Council members' travel and meals. The rest was staff time.

"I asked him what the civil servants who cost £71,000 were doing now," says Mr Connell. "He said he couldn't possibly tell me. I'm afraid we had a bit of a barney."

For a body which has helped secure important legislative changes, issued more than five million leaflets and dealt with more than 100,000 cases of nuisance, the Noise Abatement Society is not new to the public eye. It is a curious offshoot of a former Smithfield meat salesman and now owner of an exporting business, used to have six telephones on his desk and was singularly unworried by their or any other cacophony. But he grew exasperated with letters in the national press complaining about noise.

What he demanded tongue-in-cheek of a newspaper, was the make-up of this much-invoked organization called "They"? The newspaper promptly gave him a list of members of a distinctly non-fictional but long-defunct body called the Noise Abatement League. Mr Connell got in touch with it, wrote to the

press, received 4,000 replies in a week and soon after became the society's secretary.

Its first act was to seek support from every candidate in the 1959 general election. A stamped addressed envelope accompanied each letter and all but three replied. Within a few months one successful candidate won fourth place in the ballot for private members' bills and the Noise Abatement Act became law.

Achievements since then have covered much-publicized campaigns on Concord and the third London airport, the introduction of Treasury grants for double-glazing against aircraft and traffic noise and a host of less glamorous but eminently worthy regulations and codes of practice. But over the past decade the society has fallen on increasingly hard times.

Membership, for instance, has decreased from about 8,000 to 2,500. The printing budget has been cut by 90 per cent. Two years ago the society was forced to move from its Old Bond Street headquarters to Mr Connell's home in Bromley, Kent, where he and his wife manfully grapple with what used to be the workload of three staff.

Income from members, under £5,000, now constitutes less than a third of the much-trimmed running costs, and Mr Connell concedes that the society is run on an old-fashioned and insufficiently "money-grubbing" basis. Some annual subscriptions are still set at 10 shillings and sixpence.

The cause of this sad decline, he says, is not just the vicious downwards spiral of declining membership and diminishing impact, but partly the fact that there is something peculiar about noise. People who suffer from it like to keep it to themselves. They don't like to have it known they are members."

But with complaints about noise showing steady annual increases, Mr Connell believes the abatement battle is far from won. Plastic may have replaced metal in milk crates, but much sleep is now lost to late-night parties and reggae music: the society is working on methods to curb these. Noise remains a potent source of sometimes ferocious neighbourly conflict and generates about 15,000 press cuttings a year. That, at least, was the figure before the society had to axe its cuttings service.

Mr Connell, at 69, also wants to bow out of active leadership. The society has always been something of a one-man crusade, and although his dream of 400 local noise abatement committees seems further than ever from realization, he wants at the least to ensure that it does not go the way of its extinct prewar predecessor.

"I feel young but I am not getting any younger, and I would like to be able to let the society stand on its own feet," he says. "It would be a tragedy if it were simply allowed to die."



John Connell: "The need for us, or someone like us, is paramount."

Geoffrey Smith

Can the Tories survive the SDP?

In the 36 years that have passed since the end of the Second World War the Conservatives have been in office for 19. That would be a good record for any party. It is remarkable for a conservative party at a time when elsewhere in Europe something of a stigma has tended to stick to the very name "conservative" and when the general trend of British society has been in a mildly collectivist direction. Britain has become not a socialist, but a social democratic country.

The Conservative achievement has depended on the party's ability to win the votes of so many of what one might term nature's social democrats: skilled and semi-skilled workers and their wives. Mrs Thatcher would not have won in 1979 without the strength of support she received from this section of the electorate, who were fed up with the way the unions behaved in the winter of discontent and were attracted by the prospect of lower income tax. Conservative successes have generally rested upon the party's capacity to appeal to many social democrats in a social democratic country without a social democratic party.

To put it like this is to point to the Conservative dilemma at this time. The rise of the Social Democratic Party poses much more than the customary mid-term threat to a government that is going through a difficult period because it offers the prospect of a more congenial permanent home to a sector of voters whom the Conservatives cannot afford to lose.

Often in the past a Conservative government has been shaken by a Liberal revival halfway through a Parliament, only to find that most of those who defected to the Liberals none the less vote Tory again at the subsequent general election. That has been because the choice has been between a Conservative and Labour government. The Liberals were irrelevant to that choice. It may well be different next time when the Social Democratic-Liberal alliance.

It will not be enough therefore for the Conservatives to rely upon the fearful prospect of a left-wing Labour administration. They will need to offer something more positive. The time-honoured stratagem for a Prime Minister seeking to create the impression of a revitalized government is to have a reshuffle. Sometimes the play may be overdone a bit, as Mr Macmillan found to his cost when he reshuffled the long knives in 1962. But most Prime Ministers have believed that the country can be cheered up by the diverting sight of new faces in top jobs.

Mrs Thatcher is widely expected to resort to this tactic before the end of the year, but her room for manoeuvre is limited. It had been thought that Lord Thorncroft would retire as party chairman, which could have provided a major task for a senior member of the present Cabinet with a consequent chain reaction. But it now seems that Lord Thorncroft will be staying on. He has always been more than willing to do so, and Mrs Thatcher has now indicated that she would like him to continue.

Lord Hailsham also does not wish to retire as Lord Chancellor. This would not necessarily deter the Prime Minister from asking him to stand down on the grounds of age if she had a replacement firmly in mind. From time to time it is suggested that the Woolack would be an appropriately distinguished alternative berth for Sir Geoffrey Howe. But that is not probable at this time. Sir Geoffrey is unlikely to want to

leave the Commons and the Government can hardly want to risk a by-election in Surrey East.

It would always be possible for Mrs Thatcher to drop one or two middle rank members of her Cabinet, and to switch others around from one post to another. But switching the same ministers around from one office to another is not likely to make much impact on the country unless there is some change of policy. Nor would it do much to relieve the frustration on her backbenches. This is the time in any Parliament when able and ambitious people in the governing party are looking for promotion.

But the anxiety of the Conservative benches is deeper than at the moment. There is an increasing fear among many Tory members that the course on which the Government is set will make it hard for them to hold their seats in the strong political instinct of self-preservation. It is now working against Mrs Thatcher. She has heard in almost total silence the Committee of 100 speech on Thursday evening last, in which she offered no hint of a change in economic strategy, seemed to be much in line with a mid-term statement of policy already prepared in Conservative Central Office. This statement expressed a greater understanding of the social problems of unemployment than has always been evident in Ministers' pronouncements, but it does not point to any change of substance.

Modifications but no abrupt change

The final draft will be read by ministers over the weekend and in the coming week. It would be natural if some of them were to argue for something more positive in substance as well as tone. At the Cabinet on Thursday which discussed a Treasury paper on public expenditure cuts for the next financial year no vote or roll call of opinion was taken. But the impression was given that no more than about five members supported the Treasury line.

This does not presage any abrupt switch of direction. But it does suggest that there may be a succession of modifications. There will not be sufficient support in Cabinet to tighten the screw further and room will have to be found for a few new initiatives, such as Mr Prior's youth training and employment package.

The Government intends to have a good deal of legislation of a political nature in the coming parliamentary session, and this is a quiet session the following year, which will probably be the last before the election. That makes a good political sense in strategic terms. Push a few popular measures through Parliament while there is time for the electorate to absorb their significance, and then avoid any hostages to fortune in the final run-up.

But what legislation could the Government have in mind that might transform the political landscape? Another prudent Act on the trade unions? Something more on public order? These will not be enough to resolve the Government's central political dilemma: that its economic strategy gives overriding importance to the battle against inflation at a time when the country has become obsessed about unemployment and declining activity.

Unless the Government can show either that its policies are working, or that it can offer new grounds for hope, it will not hold the social democratic vote next time.



P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

BACK TO AN INCOMES POLICY?

The climate of economic debate in this country would be greatly improved if the unions were not saddled with their relationships to the Labour Party and the CBI were less constrained by its instinctive loyalties to a Tory Government.

The CBI would have contributed more constructively and critically to Government economic policy if it had not felt it disloyal to do so; the current debate in the Labour Party would be less constrained on issues of pay and productivity if the party were not so dependent on union support.

But the TUC can at least be said to have developed some of its thinking in the last two years. As the latest TUC/Labour Party Liaison Committee document *Economic Issues Facing the Next Labour Government* shows, it has come to accept that profitability of companies is essential to future prosperity, that unions as well as management must accept the need for restructuring, retraining and shifting priorities from declining to growing industries, and that control of inflation involves responsibility by wage bargainers as well as government.

Of course the document also contains a lot of the paraphernalia of the past, such as price controls, direction of investment funds, planning agreements, import quotas, and the restoration of exchange controls, all of which would

constrict rather than aid the recovery if so dearly wished to promote. It also contains a number of central contradictions. For instance, the belief that the pound must be deliberately devalued sits uneasily with its desire to control inflation, even if this could be achieved without the kind of disastrous intervention in the exchange markets which we have always seen in the past. To say, as the document says, that we need to achieve a new spirit of co-operation within industry can hardly be squared with the kind of controls, on management through price commissions and planning agreements it proposes once again. Furthermore, to impose import ceilings on industries is all too likely to maintain declining industries and damage the very Third World exporters that the TUC/Labour Party declare it their wish to aid.

The central problem of the competitiveness of British goods on world markets cannot be solved by imposing import controls, the main motive for which would be the desire to maintain employment. To curb imports is likely to strangle a recovery at birth. Nor can the TUC and Labour Party's faith in government dirigiste measures to promote investment and growth be squared easily with past experience of Whitehall's ability to pick winners.

Yet the document is surely right in seeing the need to

establish a new programme on the ruins of a monetarist experiment fast failing and to recognise the need in this programme to develop objectives which industry, government and the unions can jointly share. It is a pity it does not make more of the opportunities that bodies like the National Economic Development Council can provide. It is to be regretted that it is still reluctant to accept how much of Mrs. Thatcher's initial popularity came from the sense that many of the measures it still clings to have failed in the past and been seen to fail. But the broad drift of the document is to take the TUC again into the corridors of Whitehall, to reopen familiar ministerial doors which Mrs. Thatcher slammed shut in May 1979. It is a serious step forward to another social contract with a future Labour Government.

In detail it is in fact trying honestly, or as honestly as any compromise between the far spread wings of the Labour movement will allow, to answer questions which critics have legitimately raised about other recent Labour policy statements. It states what is transparent to others, but requires great courage to broach in many Labour circles these days, that "an agreed policy to control inflation will be essential to safeguard expansion." From there it should be an obvious and logical step to an incomes policy.

DREAMS AND REALITY IN AFRICA

Three East African presidents — President Nyerere of Tanzania, President Obote of Uganda and President Moi of Kenya — met in Nairobi yesterday for the melancholy task of sharing out the assets and liabilities of the East African Community. The failure of this attempt at African economic cooperation has lessons for the whole of Africa: it has to be set against the relative success of the 16-state Economic Community of West African States and against the dream of an African continental common market set out in the Lagos Plan of Action, which was agreed at a special economic summit of the Organization of African Unity in 1980. The basic question is whether economic cooperation is a realistic option for Africa.

East African links date back to 1917 when a customs union between Kenya and Uganda was established. Tanganyika was soon drawn in and the regional grouping progressed by way of the East African High Commission in 1948, the East African Common Services Organization in 1961, the Kampala Agreement of 1964 and the Treaty of East African Cooperation of 1967. It then rapidly foundered on ideological differences between the "capitalist" Kenyatta and the "socialist" Nyerere; disastrous mismanagement of the common railways and airways; and above all Amin's coup in

1971 and the subsequent collapse of the Uganda economy. Superficially there would seem to be little to hinder revival in the changed circumstances of 1981, but the fact that the Kenya-Tanzania border is closed and that trade with Uganda has stopped because there is no money indicates how difficult this would be.

Across the continent, the Economic Community of West African States, born in 1975 and now linking 16 states, held its sixth summit in Freetown last May and could boast that an infrastructure had been firmly laid and that the way was clear to move forward towards abolition of tariffs and the creation of joint ventures and a genuine common market. The 16 nations aim to go beyond commercial ends: there is a protocol for the free movement of people, which has, however, aroused some latent chauvinisms, and an ambitious plan to establish a joint defence force. The community has survived coups and revolutions among its members. This is a tribute to the tact of its Executive Secretary, Dr. Aboubacar Diaby-Ouattara, but also an indication of the fact that little has so far been done except to make plans.

There is no shortage of plans elsewhere. The Economic Commission for Africa, for instance, discouraged by the East African Commu-

unity experience, is busy trying to establish a preferential trade area that will include all the states down the east coast and the states of southern Africa, excluding the Republic of South Africa. These same southern African states have formed the Southern Africa Development Co-ordination Conference to try to establish some sort of freedom from economic domination by South Africa. The former French colonies in Africa maintain a degree of economic cooperation (and a degree of economic dependence on France, say the critics).

If the Organization of African Unity dreams of a continental common market by the year 2000 is to have any hope of reaching reality, it will be as a collaboration of regional common markets, rather than as a linking of all the states of the continent. Even formulating such a dream carries with it some advantages: it emphasizes that the economic salvation of the continent must lie in finding a degree of self-reliance and a self-sustaining development, in forging "horizontal" links and making Africa less dependent on the vagaries of developed economies. But the gap between this dream and the present reality is made clear by the sight of African leaders gathering in Nairobi to carve up the remains of their failure to cooperate.

THE HIGH PRICE OF EIGHT MINUTES

In his old age, the artist Samuel Palmer had the windows of his studio white-washed so that he would not have to see the new Victorian villas creeping over the landscape. He lived in a Victorian villa himself. Cynical and crotchety, he used to turn over his old sketchbooks — most of them now destroyed — and deride the illusions of his youth. He would not have given much for the chances that the valley in the North Downs where he had worked on his first landscapes, the ones we value most, would remain untouched for a full century more, even though the built-up wilderness of London would grow to the edge of it.

A motorway is now planned from one end of this small enclave to the other. The inquiry has been held, the plan approved, and only some rather desperate litigation by opponents delays the start. It is an ugly plan, and all that can be said in its defence does not make it less ugly. No-one wished to have a road there. But when the plan of the sixties to surround London with three concentric motorways was dropped, it was decided to stitch together the scraps already approved into one continuous ring. Palmer's Shereham lay between two loose ends, six miles apart, of the former middle and outer rings.

A complete by-pass round London is a project to which the Government rightly gives high priority. It is overwhelmingly justified in economic terms and in terms of relief to communities affected by heavy traffic. Even the Garden of

Eden could hardly stand in the way of such enormous interests. It is nonsensical to put a price on the amenity value of a medieval castle or the slope of a hill, but the conflict here is not direct. There are alternatives, as always. They were carefully gone into at the public inquiry, which was a good deal more convincing as a democratic exercise than many earlier specimens of its kind, and the inspector found them all wanting. But the balance of arguments was troublingly close.

The chosen route is the most popular locally. It intrudes on fewer houses and relieves more bottlenecks. Almost by definition the most unspoiled ground will have the fewest neighbours. But the thousands who visit the footpaths and woods around Shereham also have a claim on it, especially strong when so little landscape of comparable quality survives near London. The fact that Palmer once subjected these particular hills to what he called "the intense purifying, separating, transmuting heat of the soul's infatigable alchemy" is less important today than the satisfaction that today's visitors draw from them (but of course many of them see them under his influence).

There is a route just to the west, preferred by the Campaign for the Protection of Rural England, which would do less visual harm, at an extra cost of 20-30 per cent, while affecting rather more houses. But the cheapest alternative by far is one dismissed almost contemptuously both by Ministry

and Inspector. Two other motorways (one not quite finished) run eastwards from the separated ends that the Shereham link would join. They meet only six miles away, at Wrotham. Modifying the existing interchange there would complete the orbital route, though the detour would make it five miles longer than the direct line, an extra eight minutes driving time at motorway speeds. The Ministry is convinced that this extra time would encourage traffic to take short cuts along the existing congested country roads (which would take about the same time to drive over). It predicts that a Wrotham link would therefore carry only one-seventh as much traffic as the route past Shereham. This seems to underestimate both the tendency of drivers to stick to a motorway once on it, and the possibility of discouraging through traffic on the older roads by speed limits and other means.

It all depends how much value is put on eight minutes of a driver's time. The Ministry point out truly that for a thousand drivers it adds up to many man hours (with fuel costs to match). But the marginal cost in relation to the whole orbital motorway project, and each driver's perceived inconvenience, would be only slight. The threatened damage to the beauty of the valley, which cannot be priced, would be drastic and irreparable. Either of the proposed alternatives would be preferable to seeing the valley go the same way as Samuel Palmer's lost workbooks.

Putting the heart back into deprived inner cities

From the Bishop of Birmingham and others

Sir, We are a group of urban bishops who meet from time to time to share our common concerns. We write now about the prospect facing young people in this country today. The Manpower Services Commission forecasts an increase in youth unemployment from nearly 20 per cent to over 60 per cent in a few years. Leaders of industry admit that when there is an upturn of industrial demand after the present recession, this will be met by increased productivity rather than by a larger labour force. We regard this situation as totally unacceptable and potentially disastrous, unless there is a major shift in public attitudes towards work and employment.

The riots which have recently taken place in our cities will be as nothing to what will happen if we let matters slide. Unless the natural energies of youth are harnessed to useful and positive ends, they will inevitably express themselves in destructive aggression. Every young person must be able to feel he can contribute to the society in which he lives, even if he cannot find gainful employment. We experience and Youth Opportunities Programmes are excellent but they can offer no more than a temporary respite. Our programmes are followed more often than not by a return to unemployment. Any young person who is not able to find a worthwhile common aim, young people will tend to get what they can for themselves, by means which have already included theft and looting.

Few are ready to face the fact that there will never again be enough jobs of the traditional kind, especially for those who are unskilled; nor are they willing to countenance job-sharing if it is to the detriment of existing employees. Yet there are thousands and thousands of quite ordinary service jobs which need to be done. Instead of paying people to do nothing, surely it is better to pay a little more (even if it means paying higher taxes) to provide regular work for young people and help for the community. We are rapidly becoming a polarized society in which the gap between those in work and those without work steadily widens. We must all cooperate to provide a positive vision of the society at which we aim which will fire the imagination of young people. Unless those with power shake out of their attitudes and re-educate public opinion, young people will be left without hope, and in that case we feel bound to warn that the fate of our urban centres of population will be like that of Cities of the Plain.

Yours faithfully,
HUGH BIRMINGHAM,
JOHN CHELMSFORD,
KENNETH KENFIELD,
DAVID LIVERPOOL,
STANLEY MANCHESTER,
RONALD SOUTHWARK,
JIM STEPHEN,
DAVID RIPPON,
Bishop of Bristol,
Old Church Road,
Birmingham,
July 20.

From the General Secretary of the Labour Party.
Sir, Judging from your leader's "Where hell is often a city" (July 21), you have clearly read a discussion document on public housing quite different from the one we actually published (*A Future for Public Housing*, £1 post

inclusive, from the address below). Your document has an "air of satisfaction about the achievements of the public sector", while ours quite frankly admits, as your planning reporter records on another page, to Labour's "uncertainty and consequent lack of confidence" on the public sector's future role.

Your document's moral is "the need to restore the last two years' drastic cuts in public expenditure on housing". We certainly do deplore the Government's disproportionate cuts in housing, in company with virtually all informed opinion in the housing field (and yourself in earlier leaders). But our 72-page paper is almost entirely concerned with non-financial aspects of policy, stating explicitly in its opening paragraph that the working group which drafted it "has not conducted a thorough study of housing finance [nor] attempted to quantify the impact of the public sector housing investment programme which the next Labour Government should undertake."

Your document apparently looks with favour on the "large tenement blocks" of many inner areas. Our public housing policy is based on the principle that "much housing of the nineteenth century and later was built on design principles which have since been shown to be inadequate."

Your document calls for money to be poured into inner city public housing. Our policy, as you concede, is that "Socialists have traditionally been better at making out the case for public intervention, in whatever sphere, than at knowing how to run the public agencies created as a result."

You charge our document, finally, with showing "little sign of imaginative policy-making". If it bore any resemblance to the state and complacent offering portrayed in your leader, this charge might be deserved. But it does not. Indeed, it represents a far-reaching review of Labour's public housing policies.

Can I now suggest that you read the document we published, not the one you expected, and that your readers purchase a copy to judge for themselves?

Yours sincerely,
RON HAYWARD,
General Secretary,
The Labour Party,
150 Walworth Road, SE17,
July 21.

From the Director of Shelter.
Sir, Your leader ("Where hell is often a city", July 21) rightly points to the danger of oversimplifying "the complex factors contributing to the riots" in Toxteth and elsewhere, but your discussion of inner city housing policy falls into the same trap.

You adopt Mr. Heseltine's latest justification for cutting the public housing programme in our inner cities, i.e. "that too much money has been poured in already". There can be no doubt that the nature and quality of some public housing in Toxteth is alienating the land is put to good use and a valuable part of our national sporting heritage, which would have been lost already but for the private enterprise of Ladbroke's in the public interest, is saved.

Of course, there are difficulties, but none of a kind to compare with those which will arise if the young of Merseyside are to hope that life can be made happier for them.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID LLEWELLYN,
The Glebe,
Yattendon,
Newbury,
Berkshire.

As in the inter-war years, when so many of the five and six storey walk-up blocks were built, the dominant attitude was that the quality of public sector housing should lag behind general aspirations. A less rigid attitude then would be paying dividends, and avoiding large bills, now. But Mr

Blind eye to murder
Sir, Mr. Tom Bower, whose book, *Blind Eye to Murder* you chose to serialize (I quote): "Some American lawyers remain convinced to this day that Lawrence had been persuaded by Montagu Norman during his visit to Nuremberg that 'bankers cannot be criminals'." (July 17).

Mr. Bower's allegation is that my late husband, Montagu Norman, used this argument in an attempt to acquit Dr. Schacht of war crimes.

May I deny this categorically? Montagu Norman did not visit Nuremberg as alleged and never thought to intervene either publicly or privately in the outcome of the trials.

Yours truly,
PRISCILLA NORMAN,
Aubrey Lodge,
Aubrey Road, W.8.
July 17.

From Professor F. A. Hayek, FBA
Sir, Though I know little about most of the facts adduced by Mr. Tom Bower in his articles on "Blind Eye to Murder" (July 13-17), I am afraid he destroys my trust in his credibility by three times dragging in the name of one figure who came to know and trust fully, Ludwig Erhard.

I owe this acquaintance to his being brought in 1948 into an international group of freedom-loving scholars by four German economists whom I had known long before the war and whom no one in Germany would dare to accuse of Nazi sympathies, the first of whom had been expelled by the Nazis and the other three had been persecuted by the Gestapo, the last indeed being named from the death cell only by the timely arrival of American troops: Wilhelm Roepke, Walter Eucken, Franz Boehm and Constantin von Dietze. They knew Erhard intimately as a member of the intellectual resistance.

After, in the following years, I came to know him closely and learnt from him and his friends his views about his experiences with the Nazi regime, Mr. Bower's lumping him together with those whose misdeeds he endeavours to document must

Heseltine's cuts, the abolition of "Parker Morris" standards for council building and the re-emergence of the philosophy that public housing should have a residual or "welfare" role — all point to history repeating itself. We are in imminent danger of so neglecting the existing stock that wholesale bulldozing of communities will again become necessary.

It is unfortunate that the collapse of the public sector programme comes so soon after many of the lessons have been learnt. Toxteth includes some attractive and popular two-storey council houses with gardens. Following the initiative of Shelter's Neighbourhood Action Project in the early seventies, all the older terraced houses in Toxteth are in a Housing Action Area. A number of housing associations are active buying and renovating property for the existing community and the area boasts a number of housing co-operatives. This is public housing which is far from the "impersonal pattern of urban redevelopment" you rightly criticize. All of this recent work is under threat. Your leader ends by calling for more investment in repair and maintenance on older properties on both housing and employment grounds, an argument Shelter has been making for years. But we also need more investment in new building in many areas to meet the growing number of households and to provide sufficient affordable housing for local authorities to lower densities and bring more families out of tower blocks.

Housing policy alone cannot be blamed for the riots, nor can it provide the whole solution. But the detailed research done on inner city housing points to the need for more resources, including housing, not less.

We can only hope that Mr. Heseltine really has gone to Liverpool to listen, and that action will be taken as a result.

Yours faithfully,
NEIL MCINTOSH,
Shelter,
157 Waterloo Road, SE1.

For the high jump

From Sir David Llewellyn
Sir, It is too much to hope that the special duties assigned to Mr. Heseltine will result in the shadow over Aintree's future being removed.

By general consent the problem of large-scale unemployment on Merseyside is likely to remain for many years. It follows that the more opportunities for healthy recreation for young people to enjoy, the greater the prospects of social peace.

The broad acres of Aintree could be used for a sporting complex, no less than for the greatest step in the world, threatened with extinction.

The situation is too serious for pointing a finger of blame at successive governments, the Levy Board, the Jockey Club, Local authorities, the owner of Aintree or anybody else.

What matters now, above all, is that the land is put to good use and a valuable part of our national sporting heritage, which would have been lost already but for the private enterprise of Ladbroke's in the public interest, is saved.

Of course, there are difficulties, but none of a kind to compare with those which will arise if the young of Merseyside are to hope that life can be made happier for them.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID LLEWELLYN,
The Glebe,
Yattendon,
Newbury,
Berkshire.

appear as an inexcusable defamation of a very courageous and honest man of great wisdom.

My uneasiness is increased when I find at the end of the series mentioned in a similar manner a well-known British figure whom before the war I knew well as my student at LSE: Sir Paul Chambers. It all reminds me only too much of the atmosphere I found on my first post-war visit to Germany in 1946 among those socialist German refugees whom, as I discovered to my surprise, the Americans had selected as their expert economic advisers. Was anti-capitalist resentment really the right way to bring the Germans back into the Western community?

Yours faithfully,
F. A. HAYEK,
Urachstrasse 27,
D-7800 Freiburg (Breisgau),
Federal Republic of Germany,
July 17.

Fly-by-nights

From Mrs Elaine Hurrell

Sir, The bigamist antics of the pied flycatchers reared in your columns of today (*Science Report*, July 22) do not appear to be confined to Uppsala.

This season I have observed with interest two broods of pied flycatchers in our garden on the edge of Dartmoor. I documented the arrival of a pair on May 1, and subsequent breeding with the result that seven young were reared and left the nest on June 10.

However, before these left I had become aware of the presence of a second female at a nearby nest (some eight paces away) where there was no apparent male support. Of this clutch of seven eggs only three young were reared and these left on Tuesday, July 14.

Could it be that our inclement spring and lessening prospect of any summer at all had prompted our second female to tolerate the compromise of a bigamist situation?

Yours sincerely,
ELAINE HURRELL,
Moorgate,
South Brent,
South Devon,
July 22.

Ensuring the future of hydrography

From Mr M. B. F. Ranken

Your report (July 23) of Michael Heseltine's Commons answer about the future of the Ordnance Survey as the national mapping agency indicates that the Government at last accepts, at least in this field, the need for such important multiple-user services to become largely independent of the transient financial ups and downs — almost always the latter! — of sponsoring government departments, in this case Environment and Defence, the latter until recently solely responsible, as the name implies.

May one make a plea for a similar solution to be devised for financing the Hydrographic Service, still totally vulnerable to "defence reviews" and the current draconian cuts in the Royal Navy? The Hydrographer of the Navy is the nation's maritime survey authority and custodian of the important Admiralty world chart series and related essential navigational data, bought and used universally by the world's shipowners and the many others who now engage in a continually widening range of marine activities.

Whereas on land most topographical features and changes can readily be seen without a map, those who go to sea must normally rely completely on charts and the information and other hazards on and above the seabed, and ensure the safe passage of increasingly deep-draught ships and numerous offshore structures being towed to coastal and offshore locations. It is well to remember that only one major accident, like the Amoco Cadiz or Antonio Gramsci, could result in pollution damage far exceeding the costs of the hydrographic service for several years ahead.

Quite apart from numerous international and other agencies and commercial and private users, at least a dozen government departments outside defence rely in various ways on the Admiralty chart to carry out their responsibilities. As recommended by the Hydrographic Study Group report in 1975, but still not implemented, long-term arrangements are needed for funding the Hydrographic Service and there is a growing backlog of survey work consequent on the failure to expand the survey fleet, aggravated by the continuing failure to replace obsolete inchers vessels.

Rumours of impending cuts add to the concern in maritime circles and the urgency of settling the long-term health and future of an essential national service like the Ordnance Survey, soon to reach its bicentenary. These new arrangements should not however include any change in its White Ensign status, not least because hydrography is even more vital to defence now that we are submerging the Navy — or should I say sinking it?

Perhaps if Admiralty charts were included in your best-seller computer print-out several would also appear on the OS maps in the top 100 listed.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL RANKEN,
28 Clare Lawn Avenue, SW14,
July 23.

Singing at the wedding

From the Headmaster of St Paul's Cathedral Choir School

Sir, Since the publication in your columns of the letter from Mr. Simon Owen (July 22) is likely to lend further credibility to its inaccurate implications, I should be grateful if you would allow me briefly to correct the mistaken impression now widely held that the chorists (i.e. the choirboys) of St Paul's are likely to receive television fees in the region of £800 or more each for singing at the royal wedding.

The word chorister can of course be applied to any member of a choir, but its use in the present case has led to unfortunate confusion. If it be correct that the professional adult members of the cathedral choir, who are known as vicars choral, have negotiated fees of the order mentioned by Mr. Owen he may be assured that the boys are unlikely to receive more than a few pounds for that amount. Indeed, allowing for inflation, I doubt whether there will be a gross disparity between the value of the fees earned by our boys next week and those collected by Mr. Owen on an earlier occasion (i.e. the chorists). I might add that if he were to attend any of the nine choral services in which the boys take part every week I should be surprised if his ears and eyes failed to convince him that they sing with a dedication at least comparable with his own when he was a chorister.

Yours faithfully,
DEREK SUTTON,
St Paul's Cathedral Choir School,
New Change, EC4,
July 22.

Heroes in retreat

From Mr C. A. Philbrick

Sir, The sight of Ian Botham and, on the following day, Bob Willis, having to make their undignified headlong dash for the safety of the dressing room was the only sad aspect of the exciting finish to the recent Test.

It is a player's right to be allowed to walk back to the pavilion in the traditional manner after producing an exceptional piece of cricket. It is more moving and emotionally satisfying for the player and spectator alike. I should have felt cheated at not being able to stand and clap my hands off for the full minute such an exit usually took years ago.

Yours, etc.,
C. A. PHILBRICK,
1 Elenbrook Close,
Leigh-on-Sea,
Essex,
July 22.

The first signatory to the letter yesterday calling for an end to a race to the bottom was Mr Robert Jackson, son of Lady Jackson of Lodsworth, near Robert Jackson, MEP for Upper Thames.

Government pressed on interest rates

By John Whitmore
Financial Correspondent

The Government is expected to have another testing week in the money markets when trading resumes on Monday in spite of the slightly calmer atmosphere prevailing yesterday.

While the feeling has grown over the week that the Government will fight extremely hard to prevent a rise in bank base rate, it is still recognized that fresh downward pressure on sterling or any official mismanagement of the delicate liquidity balance in the market could make life difficult for the Government.

One of the authorities' main tasks next week will be to ensure that sufficient funds come into the market to enable the discount houses to take up the £1,000m of Treasury bills they undertook to buy at yesterday's weekly tender.

The regular weekly offer of three-month bills, amounting yesterday to £200m, was sold at an average rate of discount of 13.777 per cent compared with 13.475 per cent the previous week. The rise reflected the increase in the cost of three-month interbank money over the week.

The average rate of discount this week would have implied a rise in MLR to 14 1/4 per cent in the old days. But under the present rules MLR is an administered rate and, with the Bank regularly supplying funds to the market at rates above MLR, has far less significance. The highest rate of discount at which yesterday's special £800m offer of 5-week Treasury bills was allotted was 13.9875 per cent. Bidders at this level received 81 per cent of their requirement, while bids at lower rates of discount were allotted in full.

The highest rate of discount represents a yield of just over 14 per cent, slightly below the cost of five-week money in the interbank market. What the market will do with the bills remains to be seen. Some plan to sell parts of their holdings, possibly to oil companies who have to meet Petroleum Revenue Tax payments on September 1, the day the bills mature.

It is recognized that the bills are not especially attractive to outside buyers, particularly while there is the risk that all interest rates could rise still higher over the next few weeks. The houses themselves will not be unhappy to hold the bills provided they can finance them on day-to-day money at rates closer to 12 per cent.

Yesterday's special bill offer is to be followed by a further offer of September 1 bills next Friday, though this time for only £200m. In addition, the regular tender for three-month bills will total £200m.

The Bank also announced yesterday the issue of two new tranches of low coupon gilts for higher rate taxpayers. The additional tranches are £250m of Exchequer 3 per cent 1984 and £250m of Treasury 3 per cent 1985.

The stocks will be available from next week to facilitate switching out of Exchequer 3 per cent 1981 which is due for redemption on August 27.

Remaining supplies of Treasury 3 per cent 1985 are considered too small to accommodate potential demand and the stock will no longer operate as a "tap".

Poles may get new lending from bankers

From Peter Norman, Brussels, July 24

A number of leading European central banks have been considering lending dollars to Poland to enable the country to buy much needed raw materials and foodstuffs.

A spokesman for the Swiss National Bank said in Zurich today that if the Poles approached the bank for funds it would study the request "in a positive spirit".

But he made it clear that any lending would be conditional on the loan being part of an international concerted action and that it would have to be guaranteed by the Swiss Government.

The statement suggests that the question has already been given a considerable amount of thought in Zurich but that other central banks are probably more reluctant to act.

The possible involvement of central banks in granting financial assistance to the Poles goes back to Poland's request at the end of last month for credits and guarantees totalling \$1,200m (£605m) from its 15 main Western creditor countries.

At the time Warsaw approached Britain, France, West Germany, Italy and Switzerland for \$100m each. The request did not evoke an immediate response. Some countries were reluctant to lend because of the economic disarray in Poland and their own budgetary constraints. Others such as West Germany found that they did not have the legal framework for making

Preliminary accord on pipeline deal

From Our Own Correspondent, Brussels, July 24

The Soviet Union and a West German banking consortium have reached a preliminary agreement on financing the construction of a 1,000-kilometre gas pipeline connecting Northern Siberia and Western Europe.

In a brief and cautiously worded statement, Deutsche Bank, which heads the consortium, said that negotiations this week had resulted in an agreement that is a "necessary precondition" for concluding contracts involving the supply of German-made equipment for the pipeline.

It added that final agreement on the financing should be reached this year after "further clarification of the contracts".

In the deal, the Soviet authorities would undertake to supply Western Europe with 40,000 million cubic metres of gas a year for 20 years in return for an estimated DM2,000m (£430m) worth of equipment, consisting mainly of the pipeline and modern compressor stations.

The gas would be delivered to several Western European countries. West Germany would take about 12,000 million cubic metres a year, and Germany's industry would get the lion's share of the equipment orders.

The deal has provoked a sometimes bitter dispute between West Germany and the

Banks hold cards in Conoco bid battle

From Frank Vogel, Washington, July 24

A report issued today on the ownership of America's largest industrial companies shows that New York's leading banks are among the most prominent shareholders in several of the corporations involved in the Conoco takeover battle.

This fact may strengthen the efforts of those congressmen in Washington who argue that any Conoco takeover should be blocked on anti-trust grounds. The Bankers Trust Company of New York and its employees share plans with the largest shareholders in both Conoco and Mobil Corporation which is bidding for Conoco.

Bankers Trust, which controls 5.23 per cent of Conoco's shares and 4.28 per cent of Mobil's shares, also owns 0.35 per cent of the shares of Du Pont. Conoco's directors favour a marriage with Du Pont.

The report, issued by the Corporate Data Exchange Inc., shows that the bank trust department has a big say in the outcome of the Conoco contest.

Citicorp, New York's largest bank, is the fourth largest Conoco shareholder, as well being the eighth largest shareholder in Du Pont and the twelfth largest Mobil shareholder.

Seagram, one of Conoco's suitors, said it may take legal action against the Conoco management if it interferes with Seagram's takeover offer. Seagram accused Conoco of soliciting the governments of Norway and Dubai to take actions which could be detrimental to shareholders.

Conoco has said both governments would object to a Seagram takeover.

Conoco applied to the United States District Court in New York for a preliminary injunction against completion of the Seagram tender offer for Conoco stock and against Seagram's purchase of any Conoco stock based on "manipulative conduct".

Conoco charges Seagram with discriminating against some Conoco holders by giving selected other holders valuable information before raising its bid on July 23. Conoco's application to the court will be heard next Wednesday.

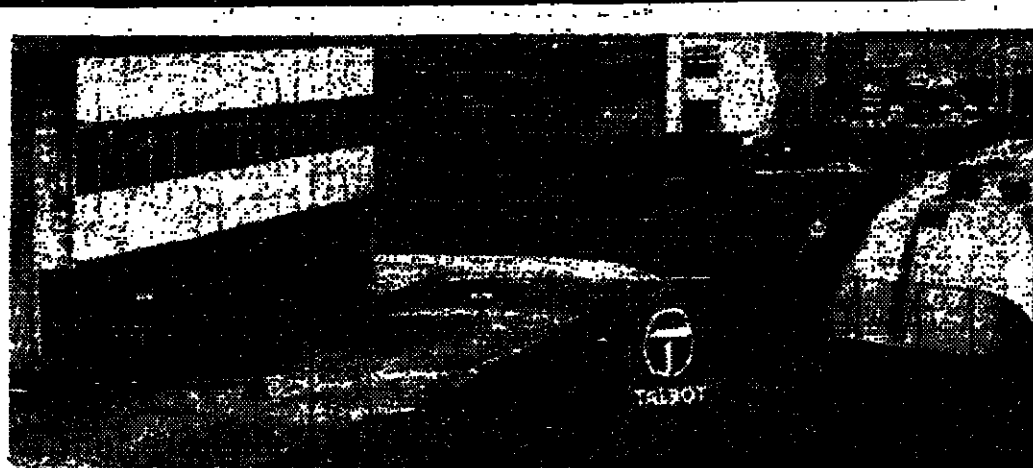
Ulster hurt by loss of investment

From Robert Rodwell, Belfast

A steady withdrawal of investment by British industrialists has contributed to Northern Ireland's economic plight, Mr Noel Stewart, senior partner at Coopers and Lybrand, said in Belfast yesterday.

Mr Stewart said in his company's semi-annual report on the province's economy that the businessmen's attitude was a reaction to the increasing tension of both sides of political divide and their apparent lack of any desire for a settlement.

He described the province's future as bleak and said that when the recession ended British companies would concentrate their energies on England, Scotland and Wales.



Ghost factory... Linwood for sale

Talbot to sell Linwood

By Baron Phillips

Talbot UK has decided to sell its Linwood car plant, more than 10 months after deciding to close the factory.

The site, which was opened in May 1963, covers more than 450 acres with over 3 million sq ft of industrial floor space. It is on the edge of the Paisley, only two miles from Glasgow Airport and next to the M8 motorway. The factory also has its own railway and is on the edge of the Paisley-Renfrew conurbation with a population of more than 100,000.

However, one Glasgow-based industrial developer said last night that Talbot would encounter great difficulty in finding a buyer. A £15m plan to save the Rover car factory at Solihull in the West Midlands has been

dropped, Mr David Gilroy Bevan, Conservative MP for Yardley, said yesterday. When earlier this year BL announced that Rover production would be moved to Cowley, Oxford, Mr Gilroy Bevan stated that a Midlands business consortium was willing to bid £15m for the factory and its plant. But last night Mr Gilroy Bevan, whose constituency borders the factory, said that the plan had been thwarted. Since the workforces had already voted by a big majority to accept redundancy and the factory was being dismantled, the consortium's bid had been preempted.

price is going to be a lot less. As an industrial estate Linwood has many excellent features. It is on Linwood Road, Paisley, only two miles from Glasgow Airport and next to the M8 motorway. The factory also has its own railway and is on the edge of the Paisley-Renfrew conurbation with a population of more than 100,000.

Engineering jobs urged for women

By Our Industrial Staff

Industry and the education system are wasting the talents and potential of half the population by training too few women as engineers, Baroness Lockwood, chairman of the Equal Opportunities Commission, said yesterday.

Speaking at Sheffield University last night Baroness Lockwood called for positive action to bring women into the engineering industry. She was guest of honour at a dinner marking the end of an "Insight 81" course sponsored by the Engineering Industrial Training Board aimed at interesting school leavers in the industry.

Sheffield is one of 10 universities which runs EITB sponsored week-long courses for girls who want to explore engineering as a career.

Baroness Lockwood said that the EITB was concerned about the low number of women engineers in Britain. Figures show that women make up just 0.5 per cent of the membership of the five main engineering institutes.

"It is in the industry's interest, indeed the national interest, to implement the principle of equality of opportunity in engineering", she said.

But first, attitudes had to be changed and the wrong image of the industry corrected to stop girls being deterred from considering engineering a worthwhile career.

Baroness Lockwood said that her commission was not being chauvinistic by asking the industry to make use of women's potential.

"It is not the case that my commission is recommending either favouritism or female chauvinism, but more positive action along the lines provided by the EITB."



Baroness Lockwood: attitudes have to be changed

changed and the wrong image of the industry corrected to stop girls being deterred from considering engineering a worthwhile career.

Baroness Lockwood said that her commission was not being chauvinistic by asking the industry to make use of women's potential.

Ofrex directors back American bid

By Margaret Fagan

Terms from Denison Holdings, a subsidiary of Denison Manufacturing of Delaware, are 130p cash a share, with a loan note alternative. The offer ends several weeks of bid speculation which has seen sharp increases in Ofrex shares. On Wednesday the shares were suspended at 122p pending an announcement. They returned yesterday at 131p, 1p above the offer price.

Denison, makers of stationary products for a worldwide market, received immediate acceptance for 10.6 per cent of the equity from Mr George Drexler, Ofrex founder and chairman, and other directors.

announced. They returned yesterday at 131p, 1p above the offer price.

Denison, makers of stationary products for a worldwide market, received immediate acceptance for 10.6 per cent of the equity from Mr George Drexler, Ofrex founder and chairman, and other directors.

Halliday staff are placed elsewhere

By Philip Robinson

Most of the 74 staff who lost their jobs when stockbrokers Halliday, Simpson decided to wind up their business three days after being suspended from trading by the Stock Exchange have been placed in other posts.

Mr Graham Jackson, Halliday partner and a member of the Stock Exchange since 1970, said yesterday: "We are now in the process of winding down and most of the staff have been placed elsewhere."

"I cannot discuss any other aspect relating to the Stock Exchange inquiry. Our solicitors (D. J. Freeman) told us we can say nothing until someone prefers charges—if they do."

But Mr Jackson did confirm that Sir Trevor Jackson, chairman of the £51m unit trust offshoot of merchant bank Arbuthnot Latham, who has been suspended along with Mr Michael Barrett his managing director, in connection with Halliday, Simpson, was a client of Mr David Garner, Halliday's senior dealing partner.

Mr Jackson said: "Arbuthnot was doing to do with either Don Godwin (concother Halliday partner) or myself. I don't know where Mr Garner is. I can't say any more because you will start quoting me, and if you do that we will not help you later when we can say something."

The Stock Exchange suspended Halliday two weeks ago, pending an investigation into the business conduct of the group. At that time, Mr Nicholas Goodson, chairman of the Stock Exchange, asked Arbuthnot Latham to conduct an internal inquiry. A week ago, Sir Trevor and Mr Barrett were suspended on full pay.

The Fraud Squad is not involved with this inquiry. Other inquiries made led to a fund manager at Chieftain Unit Trust, which conducted its own internal investigation, and consequently sacked the fund manager and invited the Stock Exchange to conduct its own investigation.

After four months, Halliday, Simpson were suspended. Meanwhile, it is understood that certain documents relating to the Fraud Squad's three-year investigation involving the Halliday unit trust group have gone to the Director of Public Prosecutions.

The investigations began in 1978 into share dealings involving "put through" deals—where buyers are matched with sellers without the shares going through the Stock Market.

RECESSION IN US POSSIBLE

Washington, July 24.—Mr Beryl Sprinkel, the United States Under Secretary, said here today that America's economic performance could be weak enough to be called a recession.

But he said that any downturn would be short-lived and would be followed by good growth as President Reagan's tax cuts were implemented.

High interest rates were causing "massive damage" to the economy but the Administration was willing "to bear some costs".

Stock markets

FT Index 520.2 up 1.6
FT Glits 64.16 up 0.16

Sterling

\$ 1.8640 up 85 points
Index 92.0 up 0.2
New York: \$1.8775

Dollar

Index 111.5 unchanged
DM 2.4355 down 90 pts

Gold

\$408.50 up \$1
New York: \$407.50-\$408.50

Money

3 mth sterling 14 1/4-14 1/2
3 mth Euro S 19 1/4-19 1/2
6 mth Euro S 18 1/2-18 3/4

PRICE CHANGES

Rises

Arbuthnot 10p to 280p
Atlantic Res 35p to 290p
BAT Ind 17p to 365p
Berkeley H'bro 9p to 283p
Blackwood H'bro 31p to 311p
Cliffords Dairies 12p to 186p
Collins Keith 3p to 30p
De La Rue 17p to 740p
Farmer S.W. 10p to 180p
Haden 12p to 220p
Ldn Ind Inv 15p to 221p
Oxfex Grp 12p to 152p
Petrol 30p to 378p

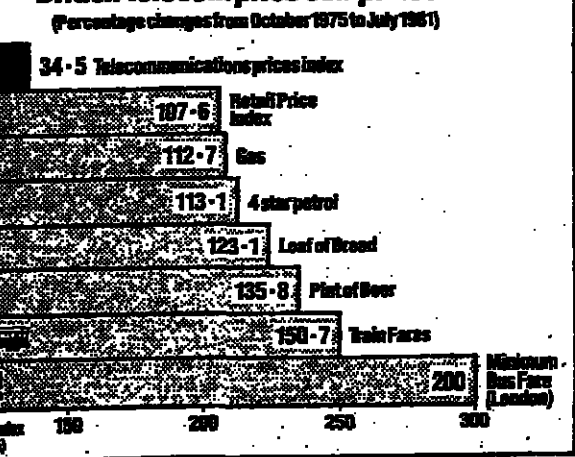
Falls

Alex Discount 10p to 242p
RTR 8p to 322p
Churchbury Est 35p to 705p
Daily Mail 1st 10p to 426p
Hawker Siddeley 12p to 305p
Hongkong 20p to 500p
Howard Mach 20p to 23p
Incheape 20p to 360p
Lew Land 12p to 225p
Nations 11p to 370p
RIT 20p to 423p
Union Discount 2p to 153p
Schoone

BUSINESS BRIEFING

British Telecom price comparison

(Percentage changes from October 1975 to July 1981)



The chart shows the increases in British Telecom's charges since October 1975 compared with increases on other items. The corporation says that the higher charges it is proposing to levy from November 1 represent an increase since 1975 of only 34.5 per cent compared with a rise in the retail price index of 107.6 per cent.

\$7.5m Japan trust launch

A \$7.5m investment trust is being launched on Monday to concentrate exclusively on the Japanese stock market. The Japan Assets Trust will be managed by Ivory & Sims, the Edinburgh-based fund managers, and it will be aimed at capital rather than income growth.

BETTER FOR WURST

Sales of German food and drink in Britain have increased sharply from £26m to more than £750m in the last 10 years, according to the latest figures. Britain is now one of the strongest markets for German produce.

FALL IN US MONEY SUPPLY

New York, July 24.—The nation's basic money supply M1-B fell to a seasonally adjusted average of \$428.5 billion in the week ended July 15 from \$434,800m in the previous week.

The Federal Reserve said some previous week's numbers had been revised. These revisions included a \$600m upward adjustment in the week ended July 8 and a \$300m upward adjustment in the week ended July 1.

The narrower money supply known as M1-A fell to an average of \$361.4m in the week ended July 15 from \$365.1m a week earlier.

Call to clarify spending plans

Proposals to help Parliament to scrutinise government spending before it is given approval are put forward in a report published yesterday by an all-party select committee of MPs.

The Treasury and Civil Service Committee wants to see changes in the form in which Estimates are presented. These set out how much the Government intends to spend on various services.

Builders pull out

Warsaw, July 24.—Cementation International is terminating its £50m contract in Poland for the building of a terminal and hotel complex for the state airline Lot.

THE PENTLAND INVESTMENT TRUST LIMITED			
A member of the Association of Investment Trust Companies.			
SIX MONTHS TO 30TH JUNE 1981			
The Directors have declared an Interim Dividend in respect of the year to 31st December 1981 of 1.50p (1980-1.50p) per Ordinary Share payable 3rd August 1981. The earnings for the six months ended 30th June 1981 were 3.16p per share compared to 3.30p per share a year ago. This reduction is due to the policy explained in the Chairman's Statement in March of increasing the Overseas content of the portfolio. Subject to totally unforeseen circumstances, it is the Board's intention to pay a final dividend of not less than 1.80p per share making a total of 6.30p—the same as last year.			
The Net Asset Value at 30th June 1981 was 226.7p, an increase of 33.7% compared to a year earlier and 16.6% compared to 31st December 1980.			
The unaudited figures for the six months to 30th June 1981 are shown below together with the comparable figures for the six months to 30th June 1980 and the audited figures for the year to 31st December 1980.			
	30th June 1981	30th June 1980	31st December 1980
1. Gross Income	£972,688	£1,030,065	£1,963,063
2. Net Revenue after all charges including taxation	£568,698	£604,710	£1,156,793
3. Taxation charged in arriving at Net Revenue			
(a) Overseas Tax	£31,049	£23,539	£45,983
(b) Corporation Tax	£193,373	£121,517	£200,415
(c) Imputed Tax on Franked Investment Income	£199,635	£204,191	£400,831
4. Cost of Dividends			
(a) Preference	£17,804	£17,804	£35,609
(b) Ordinary	£261,637	£261,637	£1,098,877
5. Earnings per Ordinary 25p Share	3.16p	3.30p	6.43p
6. Rate of Dividend per Ordinary 25p Share	1.50p	1.50p	6.30p
7. Net Asset Value per Ordinary 25p Share	226.7p	169.3p	194p
8. Distribution of Investments			
Equities and Convertibles			
United Kingdom	51.9	60.2	53.9
United States	28.5	24.6	24.6
Canada	2.3	1.5	2.5
Australia	4.9	4.5	4.8
Japan and Far East	7.0	2.1	5.0
Europe	1.7	1.0	1.4
Total Equities and Convertibles	96.3	94.2	97.9
Fixed Interest	2.4	4.3	3.8
Net Current Assets (Liabilities)	1.3	1.5	(1.7)
	100.0	100.0	100.0

NOTE
The Net Asset Value has been calculated after allowing for the Interim Dividend and deducting prior charges at par.

EAST OF SCOTLAND INVESTMENT MANAGERS LIMITED
3 ALBYN PLACE, EDINBURGH EH12 4NQ

Eurobonds

How to get into a multi-million market

The diligent investor will have had his ears tuned to Ottawa this week. It was the venue for the seventh world economic summit, at which the United States indicated to the rest of the world that its interest rates would stay at record levels for some time yet.

That raised cries from Washington of "impeach the Fed" (the United States equivalent of the Bank of England) — they are destroying Middle America. President Reagan's conversion to an austere form of monetarism is hobbling American industry as well as damaging economies elsewhere. It is also opening up a wide range of bargains for investors. Short-term American domestic money market rates have gone above 20 per cent and yields in the Eurobond markets in dollar bonds over 16 per cent.

While British investors have become familiar with currencies and currency deposits since Exchange Control regulations were relaxed in 1979, the Eurobond market remains more of a mystery. Myths and facts are swopped with equal eagerness. As it is an "off-shore" market, this is particularly so at times like these, when sterling and anything to do with it seem a bad idea.

What then? It is true that some yields are better than those on gilts, when sterling well into double figures could

be made in currency conversion. It is not true that the United Kingdom investor does not have to pay tax, even though the market is in international one and interest is paid gross.

Interest rates are the key. This multi-billion marketplace has been expanding, as big corporations and government agencies use it to arrange their huge loans from the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries, or managed fund groups around the world or other governments.

Bond prices will fall or rise in price in the market until their yield is comparable with interest rates being offered on new issues. In turn, that rate will tie in with other interest rates being offered to international investors on either money or bonds in order to compete.

That is why the bond market has been shell-shocked over the last few months. President Reagan's cold war against American inflation — designed to convince everyone that the administration means business in terms of low wages and low prices — has kept interest rates higher for longer than anyone guessed possible. While there have been dollar currency gains to pick up as the interest rates soared, the price of bonds plummeted.

Now it is probably right to be

cautious about further currency gains on dollar bonds. Even the chartists think that sterling should hold for a while above £1.80. In fact, economic forecasts see sterling back over \$2 in a year. Yields are still there, however, and bond prices will pick up when interest rates fall.

The prospects of currency gains look good indeed in Deutschmark or yen bonds. Yields offered are much less, reflecting lower interest rates in Germany and Japan, whose governments have been wary of the effect of high interest rates on industry.

So much cash has been switched into New York to take advantage of their rates that other currencies have been dumped to their detriment.

At some stage the Fed will relax the reins in the United States and money transfers will be flashing back over the telexes to Frankfurt and Tokyo. The Deutschmark is forecast to rise from the present level of 4.53 to the pound to as much as 4.20 — 3.95 in a year's time. Forecasts for the yen for the same period take it up from 432 to 404 to the pound.

What about sterling? The woeful combination of comparatively low interest rates, the degrading of a petro-currency and worries about an easing of Mrs Thatcher's grip are deterring the big funds.

What it might cost and some important points to watch

Eurobonds were invented to be dealt in by the millions or at least hundreds of thousands of dollars, Deutschmarks, or other currencies. But, with competition for money increasing, both stockbrokers and general public are looking up to offer a service dealing in much smaller amounts better designed for the private investor.

If it is economic or political to handle even as little as £500 for a good customer, a bank or broker will probably oblige. But the cost of a Eurobond transaction is around £15 to the bank or broker and he is going to cover his cost one way or another.

For most investors, and this is what they will generally be advised, the sensible way will be much higher — above £10,000 at the very least. So it is worth giving the same assiduous attention to searching out a good deal that most people seem to give to the very much smaller business of trying to make a profit on the holiday travellers' cheques.

The market was not invented for the small investor. It does not have a protective legislation. Unlike the Stock Exchange, it has no officially published price lists or records of deals or even a set scale of commissions.

Nor does the investor have the chance of catching up with the gossip of scores, rumours and hopes that change prices. And there are more things with which to get the timing right. There are the currency and bond price.

Bearing these things in mind a check round brokers and banks will reveal commission rates of 1/4 or 1/2 per cent at the lower end, up to 1 1/2 per cent, depending on how much your business is worth. Bond prices vary all the time, but, on the same basis, those quoted to a small investor could be at a higher price on a purchase or a lower price on a sale than for

Recommended:
Dollar: World Bank 14% per cent 1986 (priced at 95 3/4 and yielding 15.8 per cent)

Deutsche mark: Midland Bank International Fin. 8 1/2 per cent 1990 (priced at DM90 and yielding 10.2 per cent)

Yen: Republic of Finland 8% per cent 1987 (priced at ¥98 and yielding 8.8 per cent)

large order. This may not be meant to discourage — the bond could be a rare one and the price could reflect the "hassle" involved.

Most bonds are left with the two big centralized clearing agencies — Cidel and Euroclear. They give a service which involves removing the coupons on Eurobonds, which are bearer bonds, and collecting the annual payment of interest from the designated paying agent. This money is credited to the customer's bank and hence to his account.

Eurobonds are international instruments and interest is paid gross. While the United Kingdom non-resident therefore does not have to bother with reclaiming higher interest. This week the Woolwich offered investors with a minimum of £500 a 1 per cent premium above ordinary account (will pay 9.5 per cent net (13.57 per cent gross) for three-month deposits. Interest on the account is paid six-monthly, so, if it is compounded, the return will be 9.73 per cent net (13.89 per cent gross).

Any British bank in the United Kingdom has the obligation of deducting tax as have companies on their dividend payments. It is not quite the same for foreign banks or United Kingdom banks abroad.

Many customers of merchant banks already have money out of the United Kingdom via this market. Clearing bank customers, who may be looking at Eurobonds for the first time, will get a mixed reception.

For example, Lloyds charge 1/2 per cent commission, with a minimum of £12.50, up to £25,000 or the equivalent. National Westminster would prefer not to deal in sums of £5,000 to £10,000 or the equivalent. Commission will vary with size: thus a large sum might be charged only 1/4 per cent and smaller one 1/2 per cent. Barclays also quote that sort of range.

Eurobonds are not secured, so a good name and creditworthiness are important.

Round-up
● Another of the national building societies offering an account giving higher interest. This week the Woolwich offered investors with a minimum of £500 a 1 per cent premium above ordinary account (will pay 9.5 per cent net (13.57 per cent gross) for three-month deposits. Interest on the account is paid six-monthly, so, if it is compounded, the return will be 9.73 per cent net (13.89 per cent gross).

payments. It is not quite the same for foreign banks or United Kingdom banks abroad.

Many customers of merchant banks already have money out of the United Kingdom via this market. Clearing bank customers, who may be looking at Eurobonds for the first time, will get a mixed reception.

For example, Lloyds charge 1/2 per cent commission, with a minimum of £12.50, up to £25,000 or the equivalent.

National Westminster would prefer not to deal in sums of £5,000 to £10,000 or the equivalent. Commission will vary with size: thus a large sum might be charged only 1/4 per cent and smaller one 1/2 per cent. Barclays also quote that sort of range.

Eurobonds are not secured, so a good name and creditworthiness are important.

Round-up
● Another of the national building societies offering an account giving higher interest. This week the Woolwich offered investors with a minimum of £500 a 1 per cent premium above ordinary account (will pay 9.5 per cent net (13.57 per cent gross) for three-month deposits. Interest on the account is paid six-monthly, so, if it is compounded, the return will be 9.73 per cent net (13.89 per cent gross).

Any British bank in the United Kingdom has the obligation of deducting tax as have companies on their dividend payments. It is not quite the same for foreign banks or United Kingdom banks abroad.

Many customers of merchant banks already have money out of the United Kingdom via this market. Clearing bank customers, who may be looking at Eurobonds for the first time, will get a mixed reception.

For example, Lloyds charge 1/2 per cent commission, with a minimum of £12.50, up to £25,000 or the equivalent. National Westminster would prefer not to deal in sums of £5,000 to £10,000 or the equivalent. Commission will vary with size: thus a large sum might be charged only 1/4 per cent and smaller one 1/2 per cent. Barclays also quote that sort of range.

Eurobonds are not secured, so a good name and creditworthiness are important.

Round-up
● Another of the national building societies offering an account giving higher interest. This week the Woolwich offered investors with a minimum of £500 a 1 per cent premium above ordinary account (will pay 9.5 per cent net (13.57 per cent gross) for three-month deposits. Interest on the account is paid six-monthly, so, if it is compounded, the return will be 9.73 per cent net (13.89 per cent gross).

HOFF of HEYBRIDGE HEATH



Offshore funds

The advertisement on the right looks respectable. Well, on closer inspection perhaps it does not.

This week the Department of Trade announced a full review of investor protection which will almost certainly result in an updating of the Prevention of Fraud (Investments) Act 1958.

The difficulties of three investment management groups in the past few months have drawn attention to the need to protect investors and to regulate the numbers of financial "consultancies" and "advisers" that have mushroomed over the last few years. The present system for authorising the licensed dealer in securities is inadequate to deal with changes in the money management area. The other problem area is the offshore funds. As things stand, a prospectus such as the one for the mythical Astronomical Growth Fund Limited could be placed in a newspaper.

The Unit Trust Association has been pressing for changes in the Prevention of Fraud (Investments) Act. The main worry is the principle of Astronomical Growth Limited could be promoted in the United Kingdom without having to conform to any of the strict rules and regulations that the established unit trust have to live with.

Naturally, the unit trusts do not like the competition. But the important point is that things stand the way is open for any unscrupulous operator to sell his financial wares to a confused public.

Offshore funds cannot approach investors nor advertise directly like unit trusts authorised by the Department of Trade. But offshore investment groups can obtain a listing on the Stock Exchange and publish a prospectus in the national press. This may be enough to convince investors that they enjoy the same security as in a unit trust.

Many offshore funds exist to invest in the United Kingdom and receive interest and dividends gross without deduction of United Kingdom income tax. Many of them are associated with some of the most respectable names in the investment

PROSPECTUS

An important new investment opportunity for those who sincerely want to be rich

A copy of this prospectus has been lodged with the Registrar of Companies of England and Wales for Registration. Astronomical Growth Fund Limited is a company incorporated with limited liability in Jersey under the Companies (Jersey) Law 1961-1968.

Its sole and simple aim is growth. Not ordinary growth, but spectacular growth. It is a response to the long-felt desire of investors, both private and the more discriminating commentators in the financial press for an investment vehicle which will achieve maximum capital growth through the exploitation of every available type of investment medium and strategy. Astronomical Growth Fund Limited is managed by Astronomical Inc., whose specialist investment managers have received acclaim for several of the most celebrated coups in recent years. Astronomical Growth Fund Limited is listed on the London Stock Exchange; details are available on the cards published by Eitel Statistical Services Limited. Daily values are published in the financial press. It is important for the investor to know that there should be no limitations on the extent or type of the investment. Apart from stock, attention will be paid to currencies, gold, silver, uranium, base metals, soft commodities, traded options, financial futures, property, etc. Activity will be directed to markets all over the world; the best opportunities often occur in smaller markets.

CHARGES: charging levels are low. There is no initial charge, whereas most professional intermediaries' commissions are paid (rates can be quoted on request). The annual management charge is only 1/26 of 1% per week. The main charge is based on the performance of the Fund: it is taken only if the Fund is showing a profit and is at the rate of just 7/12 of 3% of the realized or unrealized capital gain assessed on a performance valuation made at the end of each calendar month by Safecash Securities of London. Shared commissions and other fees are retained by the managers in the customary way.

HOW TO APPLY: complete the application form and send it to: Astronomical Growth Fund Limited, Astronomical House, Wharf Street, Jersey, Channel Islands.

Alternatively, you may lodge your application through a qualified stockbroker, bank, solicitor, accountant or other investment or financial adviser in the UK. Shares are issued on subscription days, which are normally every Tuesday. Your shares will be allocated at the price ruling on the subscription day following receipt of your cheque. Documentation will be sent within 56 days of receipt of your order.

DIRECTORS: John H. Snappinghoist, Netherlands Antilles (President); Fred W. Schweninger, Nassau, Oong Hoi (Chairman); Frederick A. Montegordini, Tangier; Berthe Gnome, Switzerland.

management business. No one is worried about these.

But the point that the UTA will make to the Department of Trade is that, though some other funds now seem to be masquerading as unit trusts, providing the same sort of service for the United Kingdom investor, but operating without any kind of control, and able

effectively to advertise their services.

A disaster in one of these unregulated investment companies, it is thought, could have a very damaging effect on investor confidence in unit trusts as well.

Margaret Drummond

Alternative investment Limitations of the "Limited edition"



Hibiscus Mercurialis from the Banks' Florilegium. One of the only limited editions with real potential.

is fair to say that whatever prices the various objects command is a tribute to their decorative or historical value. Because so many are objects that are considered rare also have by common consent a high aesthetic and monetary value promoters of limited editions hope that at least some of the public will assume that the rarity of the product they offer must somehow make them desirable and valuable. It is also intended to create a sense of urgency, at least among the more gullible investors.

A rather different kind of investment organization, the Abbey National Building Society, has recently been using this form of persuasion. "Like all good things", a current advertisement goes, "Abbey National 40-Plus Bonds are strictly limited".

No details of the limit are obtainable from the society either as regards the duration of the offer or the number of Bonds to be issued. Since interest rates are on the move nearly all the time any such offer must automatically be limited. To highlight this particular offer as a "strictly limited edition" is to give it a rather spurious attraction.

One such enterprise is the current publication by Alecto Historical Editions of the 738 colour plates of plants collected by Joseph Banks and his team of botanists and draughtsmen who accompanied Captain Cook on his voyage to Australia and New Zealand in 1768-1771. The whole work, known as Banks' Florilegium, is to be published over the next six years in 34 parts and in an edition of 100. The first two parts, each consisting of 45 plates, are now available at £1,375 each. The vast majority of the plates, which were engraved to the highest standard between 1771 and 1784, have been lying undisturbed in the Bodleian Museum ever since and had never been printed from before.

The quality of printing compares favourably with the best of any period. As many as ten shades of green are laid by hand into the incised lines of many plates before an impression is taken. The limitation of the edition to 100 arises from a realistic assessment by the publishers of their ability to sustain the enthusiasm of a small and dedicated workforce for more than six years, quite apart from the obvious reluctance of subscribers to wait any longer.

Averaging no more than £60 a print, the investment prospects of this particular limited edition, in that it is a landmark in botanical publishing, are brighter by far than is the case with all the commemorative editions now flooding the market.

Robin Duthy
The author is editor of the Alternative Investment Report.

Holiday Home . Help with improvements

I wish to buy a second house for holiday use by myself. I am buying a house, but have enough cash to pay off this mortgage. (It has a 25-year term and was commenced in 1976). I have checked with my building society, who are prepared to lend me up to £25,000. However, I need only £20,000 to buy the second property. The questions I need advice on are:

1. Will this mortgage qualify for tax relief?
2. I understand that one may change one's "main" residence. I would like to know if there is a qualifying period. (DB, Beckenham.)

For capital gains tax purposes, it is possible to elect that a second property shall be treated as your main residence. However, for the purposes of determining whether relief is due for mortgage interest, the question is whether the loan has been used to purchase a property which is actually your main residence. On the facts outlined, a second property purchased for holiday use would not constitute your main residence.

The only circumstance in which you would qualify for mortgage interest paid on a property which is not your main residence, is if you let a property. Even then, the rules are fairly restrictive, and the property has to be actually let for 26 weeks of each tax year. May I suggest that you obtain a copy of the Inland Revenue booklet IR11 which deals with relief for interest.

I am a British Government employee serving a three-year tour of duty overseas. I have just received to be monthly dividend on some unit trusts I own. Would it be possible for me, on production of the tax paid certificate supplied by the unit trust company to the Inland Revenue, to reclaim the tax paid, since I am not resident in the United Kingdom? (GWD, London, SW1.)

Income tax deducted at source cannot be reclaimed simply because a person is non-resident. Indeed, a non-resident is not strictly entitled to the tax credit relating to a dividend paid by a United Kingdom company. A claim may be made by British subjects under Section 27, Taxes Act 1970, but this is unlikely to be of any benefit to a dividend section entitles a non-resident to a proportion of the allowances which he would receive if he were resident.

I say that the Section 27 relief will not be of benefit to you because I presume that your earnings as a civil servant are treated as arising in the United Kingdom (this is the normal rule) and all the allowances to which you are entitled are already being set against these earnings.

A useful publication which you can obtain free of charge from your local tax office is leaflet IR11 — Relief for Interest Paid. Prior to March 1974 relief was due on interest paid to a British bank, finance co, and the like but, if the loan was not used for a qualifying purpose, is not strictly entitled to the tax credit relating to a dividend paid by a United Kingdom company. A claim may be made by British subjects under Section 27, Taxes Act 1970, but this is unlikely to be of any benefit to a dividend section entitles a non-resident to a proportion of the allowances which he would receive if he were resident.

Interest on loans used to pay for double glazing and the erection of a garage should qualify for tax relief but I am very doubtful that expenditure on a fitted kitchen would satisfy the requirements of Finance Act 1974.

THIS NOTICE DOES NOT CONSTITUTE AN OFFER FOR SALE

ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT STOCK

The Bank of England announced that Her Majesty's Treasury has created on 24th July 1981, and has issued, Bank and additional amount of £250 million of each of the Stocks listed below:

3 per cent Exchequer Stock 1984
3 per cent Treasury Stock 1985

The price paid by the Bank on issue was in each case the middle market closing price of the relevant Stock on 24th July 1981 as certified by the Government Broker, plus accrued interest.

In each case, the amount issued on 24th July 1981 represents a further tranche of the relevant Stock, ranking in all respects pari passu with that Stock and subject to the terms and conditions of the prospectus for that Stock, save as to the particulars therein relating to the amount of the issue, the price payable, the method of issue and the first dividend payment. Copies of the prospectuses for the Stocks listed above, dated 13th July 1979 and 23rd May 1980 respectively, may be obtained at the Bank of England, New Issues, Watling Street, London EC4M 9AA.

Application had been made to the Council of The Stock Exchange for each further tranche of stock to be admitted to the Official List.

The Stocks are repayable at par, and interest is payable half-yearly, on the dates shown below:

Stock	Redemption date	Dividend dates
3 per cent Exchequer Stock 1984	19th June 1984	19th June
3 per cent Treasury Stock 1985	21st May 1985	21st May
		21st November

Each further tranche of stock issued on 24th July 1981 will rank for a full six months' interest on the next dividend date applicable to the relevant Stock and will not be distinguished from the amount of the relevant Stock already in being.

BANK OF ENGLAND
LONDON
24th July 1981

12%* p.a. - the deposit account with a cheque book

Tyndall & Co. Money Fund

High Interest · Accessibility · Quarterly Interest Gross · Security

1 Higher Interest. The Tyndall & Co. Money Fund currently gives 12% p.a. at least 2% more than a standard bank 7 day deposit account. This high rate is achieved by pooling deposits in the money market, so depositors individually benefit from the better rates available through the continuous placing of large amounts.

2 Accessibility. Higher interest usually means you have to tie your money up. There's no such disadvantage with the Money Fund. You get a cheque book — just like a current bank account — which you can use to pay major bills or make immediate withdrawals. (Our only requirement is that these payments or withdrawals must be for a minimum of £500.)

*Current rate. Rate published daily in the Financial Times.

3 Interest four times a year. Many high interest schemes pay only twice a year, some only once. But with the Money Fund, interest is credited quarterly, without deduction of tax and itself earns interest. This means that, if you allow your interest to remain, 12%* p.a. interest compounds to a full 12.55% p.a.

Since interest accrues until 7 days before a cheque is finally presented to Tyndall & Co., the depositor benefits from the period required to clear the cheque and any delay in presentation by the payee. Alternatively, from receipt of 7 days' notice in writing, repayment on due date will be made without loss of interest.

4 Security. Funds are invested only with major banks and selected local authorities. Tyndall & Co. is licensed by the Bank of England to take deposits.

The success of the Tyndall & Co. Money Fund is based on this unique combination of advantages. The minimum deposit is £2,500. Complete the coupon in order to benefit right away.

Please open an account in the Money Fund.
I enclose a cheque payable to Tyndall & Co. for £..... (min. £2,500).
I am over 18 yrs. I understand full details and application for cheque book will be sent by return.

Account in full name(s) of Tick as appropriate

Please send literature about Tyndall & Co. Money Fund

Name Address

Tyndall & Co. Money Fund

Tyndall & Co., 29/33 Princess Victoria Street, Bristol BS8 4DF. Telephone: (0272) 32241.
Registered in England No. 1105313. Licensed by the Bank of England to take deposits.

Dollar bond

A novel offering has come from the rather dull world of the guaranteed income bond. Charterhouse Magna Assurance has introduced the first guaran-

teed income bond denominated in dollars.
Minimum investment is \$2,000 and the return is 11 per cent a year net of basic rate tax (15.71 per cent gross) for the guaranteed period of five years. Interest is, of course, paid in dollars.

For anyone who wants a little speculation and a currency hedge, as well as a no risk high return, the dollar guaranteed income bond looks very interesting. That is, if you believe that over the next five years the pound will continue to decline against the dollar.

هكذا من الأصل

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Tenens hopeful despite steep fall

Howard Tenens Services, the Swindon-based distribution and engineering group, yesterday revealed sharply lower pretax profits for last year but looks forward to better trading this year.

Pretax profits fell to £363,000 in the year to March from £1.1m last time on sales depressed by £63m to £20.3m. Although the group said it hoped to maintain the dividend at last year's 3.25p, shareholders are getting a lower total gross dividend of 2.21p. The final gross dividend is 1.14p against 1.62p. The group's shares rose 4p to 67p.

Mr Edward Morris, chairman, says that current trading results are satisfactory and ahead of budget. The group saw better trading in the second half of the year after a poor first half, when pretax profits were £153,000 against £578,000.

Gordon & Gotch falls slightly

Gordon & Gotch Holdings' profits fell marginally last year while turnover, excluding the associate's share, rose by almost £5m to £35.75m. Pretax profits,

including the associate's share, amounted to £1.1m compared with £1.23m in the year to March 31.

But the final dividend has been held at 6.43p gross, making a same again total of 10.7p with a special bonus for shareholders at 3.57p. Mr Christopher Goodall has retired as managing director and chief executive.

Three Anglo-Am mines cut payouts

Interim dividends declared by some gold mines in the Anglo American group have fallen.

Western Deep Levels is paying 200 cents, Vaal Reef 450 cents, South African Rand 15 cents and South Vaal 160 cents. Despite a lower average dollar gold price, most mines made better profits because of higher ore throughput and the strength of the rand.

Losses increase at Harold Ingram

Harold Ingram, the knitwear manufacturer, went further into losses last year after making guardedly optimistic state-

ments at the interim stage. Pretax losses increased from £113,000 to £215,000 and turnover slipped from £6m to £5.8m. The final dividend has been passed.

Mr Harold Ingram, chairman, said that trading is as bad as it has ever been with no detectable signs of a turn for the better, although the London Parcells losses are now easing off.

Dom Holdings down but dividend raised

Dom Holdings yesterday reported pretax profits of £110,800 in the year to March compared with £1.42m last time. Sales were down to £13.8m against £14.9m. A final gross dividend of 3.9p is recommended, making a total gross of 6.1p against 8.14p last time.

The board says overseas trading during the year was badly affected by the strength of sterling. Although the group is more optimistic about the year as a whole, it sees no sign of any recovery from the recession.

Wall Street

New York, July 24.—Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange closed higher, boosted by expectations that this week's money supply figures would show a decline. The Dow Jones industrial average, which lost 34 points in the first three sessions this week, closed 8.16 points up to 2,338.74 and ended the week about 22 points below last Friday's close.

Advances led declines by 339 to 473 and volume narrowed to about 39,200,000 shares from 41,800,000 yesterday. After the market closed, the Fed reported

money supply M-1B declined \$5,900m in the week to July 15. Other factors fueling the rally included an improvement in the bond market, a lower Federal funds rate and a respite in the Middle East. Analysts said the focus of trading activity, and Comoco continued to be the most traded issue. It happened 13 to 361 on volume of 2,016,000 shares. Of its three suitors, Mobil rose 2 to 302, Du Pont one to 451 and Seagram one to 543.

On Thursday stocks closed higher due to a late after-rally, sparked by bargain hunting among oil stocks and blue-chip issues. Analysts, however, believe the gain was just a lull in what will continue to be a downward slide.

Discount market

Horses traded at levels up to 121 per cent in secured money. Rates opened around 12-11 per cent and held in that area during the morning, but the closing range was 12-12 per cent, with money becoming tighter in the afternoon.

The shortage of funds proved greater than anticipated, and the authorities gave assistance on a large scale.

Foreign exchange report

In continuing thin and nervous trading the dollar lost some ground to major European currencies. The US Treasury Secretary's comments on the chances of a fall in interest rates this year, and a decline in Fed funds rate, contributed to the easier trend of the dollar.

Continued upward pressure on domestic interest rates aided the pound, which ended with a net

gain of 85 points to \$1.864. The trade weighted index ended 0.2 up at 92.0, after 91.7 at the opening and 91.6 at midday.

Continental currencies devalued. New York included the D-mark, up from 2.4445 to 2.4355, the Swiss franc, up from 2.1652 to 2.1042, and the French franc, up from 5.8125 to 5.8005. The Yen hardened from 234.75 to 234.40.

Sterling Spot and Forward

Market rates (sterling)	Market rates (sterling)	1 month	3 months
New York	\$1.8638-39	1.8610-11	1.8610-11
London	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Frankfurt	DM 3.36-37	3.36-37	3.36-37
Paris	FF 6.55-56	6.55-56	6.55-56
Geneva	Sw 1.75-76	1.75-76	1.75-76
Basel	Sw 1.75-76	1.75-76	1.75-76
Brussels	FF 36.36-37	36.36-37	36.36-37
Amsterdam	gld 360-361	360-361	360-361
Stockholm	S 4.66-67	4.66-67	4.66-67
Copenhagen	Dkr 16.46-47	16.46-47	16.46-47
Oslo	Nkr 4.76-77	4.76-77	4.76-77
London	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Edinburgh	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Glasgow	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Belfast	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Cardiff	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Manchester	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Sheffield	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Leeds	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Nottingham	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Southampton	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Exeter	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Bristol	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Birmingham	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Coventry	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Derby	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Doncaster	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Grimsby	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Hull	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Leamington	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Liverpool	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Manchester	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Nottingham	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Southampton	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Exeter	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Bristol	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Birmingham	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Coventry	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Derby	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Doncaster	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Grimsby	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Hull	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Leamington	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Liverpool	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Manchester	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Nottingham	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Southampton	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Exeter	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Bristol	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Birmingham	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Coventry	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Derby	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Doncaster	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Grimsby	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Hull	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Leamington	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Liverpool	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Manchester	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Nottingham	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Southampton	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Exeter	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Bristol	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Birmingham	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Coventry	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Derby	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Doncaster	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Grimsby	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Hull	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Leamington	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Liverpool	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Manchester	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Nottingham	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Southampton	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Exeter	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Bristol	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Birmingham	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Coventry	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Derby	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Doncaster	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Grimsby	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Hull	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Leamington	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Liverpool	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Manchester	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Nottingham	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Southampton	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Exeter	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Bristol	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Birmingham	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Coventry	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Derby	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Doncaster	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Grimsby	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Hull	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Leamington	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Liverpool	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Manchester	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Nottingham	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Southampton	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Exeter	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Bristol	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Birmingham	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Coventry	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Derby	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Doncaster	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Grimsby	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Hull	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Leamington	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Liverpool	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Manchester	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Nottingham	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Southampton	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Exeter	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Bristol	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Birmingham	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Coventry	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Derby	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Doncaster	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Grimsby	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Hull	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Leamington	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Liverpool	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Manchester	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Nottingham	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Southampton	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Exeter	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Bristol	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Birmingham	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Coventry	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Derby	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Doncaster	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Grimsby	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Hull	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Leamington	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Liverpool	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Manchester	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Nottingham	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Southampton	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Exeter	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Bristol	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Birmingham	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Coventry	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Derby	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Doncaster	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Grimsby	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Hull	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Leamington	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Liverpool	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Manchester	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Nottingham	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Southampton	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Exeter	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Bristol	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Birmingham	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Coventry	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Derby	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Doncaster	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Grimsby	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Hull	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Leamington	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Liverpool	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Manchester	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Nottingham	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Southampton	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Exeter	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Bristol	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Birmingham	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Coventry	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Derby	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Doncaster	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Grimsby	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Hull	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Leamington	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Liverpool	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Manchester	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Nottingham	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Southampton	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Exeter	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00
Bristol	£1.0000-00	1.0000-00	1.0000-00

السوق المالية

Stock Exchange Prices

Quiet start to account

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings began, July 24. Dealings end, Aug 7. 5 Contango Day, Aug 10. Settlement Day, Aug 17.
Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

1980/81 High Low Company Price Chgs Pence % P/E				1980/81 High Low Company Price Chgs Pence % P/E				1980/81 High Low Company Price Chgs Pence % P/E				1980/81 High Low Company Price Chgs Pence % P/E						
BRITISH FUNDS																		
SHORTS																		
10000	92 1/2	92 1/2	1981	92 1/2	10000	92 1/2	92 1/2	1981	92 1/2	10000	92 1/2	92 1/2	1981	92 1/2	10000	92 1/2	92 1/2	1981
10000	92 1/2	92 1/2	1981	92 1/2	10000	92 1/2	92 1/2	1981	92 1/2	10000	92 1/2	92 1/2	1981	92 1/2	10000	92 1/2	92 1/2	1981
MEDIUMS																		
10000	92 1/2	92 1/2	1981	92 1/2	10000	92 1/2	92 1/2	1981	92 1/2	10000	92 1/2	92 1/2	1981	92 1/2	10000	92 1/2	92 1/2	1981
10000	92 1/2	92 1/2	1981	92 1/2	10000	92 1/2	92 1/2	1981	92 1/2	10000	92 1/2	92 1/2	1981	92 1/2	10000	92 1/2	92 1/2	1981
LONGS																		
10000	92 1/2	92 1/2	1981	92 1/2	10000	92 1/2	92 1/2	1981	92 1/2	10000	92 1/2	92 1/2	1981	92 1/2	10000	92 1/2	92 1/2	1981
10000	92 1/2	92 1/2	1981	92 1/2	10000	92 1/2	92 1/2	1981	92 1/2	10000	92 1/2	92 1/2	1981	92 1/2	10000	92 1/2	92 1/2	1981
COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN																		
10000	92 1/2	92 1/2	1981	92 1/2	10000	92 1/2	92 1/2	1981	92 1/2	10000	92 1/2	92 1/2	1981	92 1/2	10000	92 1/2	92 1/2	1981
10000	92 1/2	92 1/2	1981	92 1/2	10000	92 1/2	92 1/2	1981	92 1/2	10000	92 1/2	92 1/2	1981	92 1/2	10000	92 1/2	92 1/2	1981
LOCAL AUTHORITIES																		
10000	92 1/2	92 1/2	1981	92 1/2	10000	92 1/2	92 1/2	1981	92 1/2	10000	92 1/2	92 1/2	1981	92 1/2	10000	92 1/2	92 1/2	1981
10000	92 1/2	92 1/2	1981	92 1/2	10000	92 1/2	92 1/2	1981	92 1/2	10000	92 1/2	92 1/2	1981	92 1/2	10000	92 1/2	92 1/2	1981
DOLLAR STOCKS																		
10000	92 1/2	92 1/2	1981	92 1/2	10000	92 1/2	92 1/2	1981	92 1/2	10000	92 1/2	92 1/2	1981	92 1/2	10000	92 1/2	92 1/2	1981
10000	92 1/2	92 1/2	1981	92 1/2	10000	92 1/2	92 1/2	1981	92 1/2	10000	92 1/2	92 1/2	1981	92 1/2	10000	92 1/2	92 1/2	1981
BANKS AND DISCOUNTS																		
10000	92 1/2	92 1/2	1981	92 1/2	10000	92 1/2	92 1/2	1981	92 1/2	10000	92 1/2	92 1/2	1981	92 1/2	10000	92 1/2	92 1/2	1981
10000	92 1/2	92 1/2	1981	92 1/2	10000	92 1/2	92 1/2	1981	92 1/2	10000	92 1/2	92 1/2	1981	92 1/2	10000	92 1/2	92 1/2	1981
BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES																		
10000	92 1/2	92 1/2	1981	92 1/2	10000	92 1/2	92 1/2	1981	92 1/2	10000	92 1/2	92 1/2	1981	92 1/2	10000	92 1/2	92 1/2	1981
10000	92 1/2	92 1/2	1981	92 1/2	10000	92 1/2	92 1/2	1981	92 1/2	10000	92 1/2	92 1/2	1981	92 1/2	10000	92 1/2	92 1/2	1981
COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL																		
10000	92 1/2	92 1/2	1981	92 1/2	10000	92 1/2	92 1/2	1981	92 1/2	10000	92 1/2	92 1/2	1981	92 1/2	10000	92 1/2	92 1/2	1981
10000	92 1/2	92 1/2	1981	92 1/2	10000	92 1/2	92 1/2	1981	92 1/2	10000	92 1/2	92 1/2	1981	92 1/2	10000	92 1/2	92 1/2	1981
MINES																		
10000	92 1/2	92 1/2	1981	92 1/2	10000	92 1/2	92 1/2	1981	92 1/2	10000	92 1/2	92 1/2	1981	92 1/2	10000	92 1/2	92 1/2	1981
10000	92 1/2	92 1/2	1981	92 1/2	10000	92 1/2	92 1/2	1981	92 1/2	10000	92 1/2	92 1/2	1981	92 1/2	10000	92 1/2	92 1/2	1981
FINANCIAL TRUSTS																		
10000	92 1/2	92 1/2	1981	92 1/2	10000	92 1/2	92 1/2	1981	92 1/2	10000	92 1/2	92 1/2	1981	92 1/2	10000	92 1/2	92 1/2	1981
10000	92 1/2	92 1/2	1981	92 1/2	10000	92 1/2	92 1/2	1981	92 1/2	10000	92 1/2	92 1/2	1981	92 1/2	10000	92 1/2	92 1/2	1981
INSURANCE																		
10000	92 1/2	92 1/2	1981	92 1/2	10000	92 1/2	92 1/2	1981	92 1/2	10000	92 1/2	92 1/2	1981	92 1/2	10000	92 1/2	92 1/2	1981
10000	92 1/2	92 1/2	1981	92 1/2	10000	92 1/2	92 1/2	1981	92 1/2	10000	92 1/2	92 1/2	1981	92 1/2	10000	92 1/2	92 1/2	1981
INVESTMENT TRUSTS																		
10000	92 1/2	92 1/2	1981	92 1/2	10000	92 1/2	92 1/2	1981	92 1/2	10000	92 1/2	92 1/2	1981	92 1/2	10000	92 1/2	92 1/2	1981
10000	92 1/2	92 1/2	1981	92 1/2	10000	92 1/2	92 1/2	1981	92 1/2	10000	92 1/2	92 1/2	1981	92 1/2	10000	92 1/2	92 1/2	1981
PROPERTY																		
10000	92 1/2	92 1/2	1981	92 1/2	10000	92 1/2	92 1/2	1981	92 1/2	10000	92 1/2	92 1/2	1981	92 1/2	10000	92 1/2	92 1/2	1981
10000	92 1/2	92 1/2	1981	92 1/2	10000	92 1/2	92 1/2	1981	92 1/2	10000	92 1/2	92 1/2	1981	92 1/2	10000	92 1/2	92 1/2	1981
RUBBER																		
10000	92 1/2	92 1/2	1981	92 1/2	10000	92 1/2	92 1/2	1981	92 1/2	10000	92 1/2	92 1/2	1981	92 1/2	10000	92 1/2	92 1/2	1981
10000	92 1/2	92 1/2	1981	92 1/2	10000	92 1/2	92 1/2	1981	92 1/2	10000	92 1/2	92 1/2	1981	92 1/2	10000	92 1/2	92 1/2	1981
TEA																		
10000	92 1/2	92 1/2	1981	92 1/2	10000	92 1/2	92 1/2	1981	92 1/2	10000	92 1/2	92 1/2	1981	92 1/2	10000	92 1/2	92 1/2	1981
10000	92 1/2	92 1/2	1981	92 1/2	10000	92 1/2	92 1/2	1981	92 1/2	10000	92 1/2	92 1/2	1981	92 1/2	10000	92 1/2	92 1/2	1981
MISCELLANEOUS																		
10000	92 1/2	92 1/2	1981	92 1/2	10000	92 1/2	92 1/2	1981	92 1/2	10000	92 1/2	92 1/2	1981	92 1/2	10000	92 1/2	92 1/2	1981
10000	92 1/2	92 1/2	1981	92 1/2	10000	92 1/2	92 1/2	1981	92 1/2	10000	92 1/2	92 1/2	1981	92 1/2	10000	92 1/2	92 1/2	1981
RIGHTS ISSUES																		
10000	92 1/2	92 1/2	1981	92 1/2	10000	92 1/2	92 1/2	1981	92 1/2	10000	92 1/2	92 1/2	1981	92 1/2	10000	92 1/2	92 1/2	1981
10000	92 1/2	92 1/2	1981	92 1/2	10000	92 1/2	92 1/2	1981	92 1/2	10000	92 1/2	92 1/2	1981	92 1/2	10000	92 1/2	92 1/2	1981
SHIPPING																		
10000	92 1/2	92 1/2	1981	92 1/2	10000	92 1/2	92 1/2	1981	92 1/2	10000	92 1/2	92 1/2	1981	92 1/2	10000	92 1/2	92 1/2	1981
10000	92 1/2	92 1/2	1981	92 1/2	10000	92 1/2	92 1/2	1981	92 1/2	10000	92 1/2	92 1/2	1981	92 1/2	10000	92 1/2	92 1/2	1981

Jail break for a high-flying governor

Some people ramble, others collect stamps or play chess. Even more prefer to potter in the garden. Mr Barry Smith likes to hang upside down in an open cockpit biplane 1,000 feet above the fields of Surrey.

Down to earth, Mr Smith is the governor of Dorchester Prison who happened to discover one of the more exhilarating and exciting hobbies. His weekend flights of freedom from the routine of prison life are his form of relaxation.

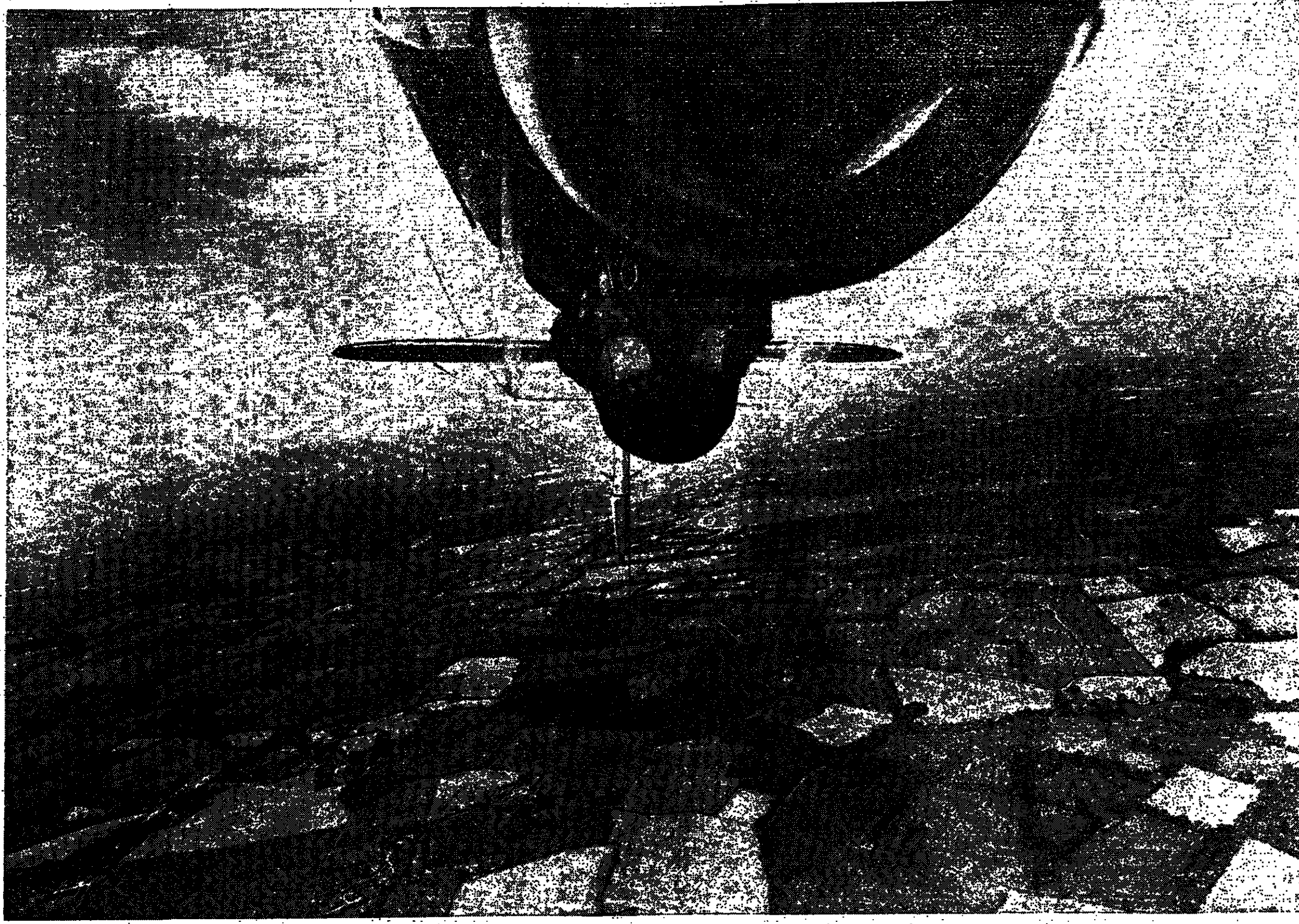
He said: "It is a sort of compulsion, really. It gives me enormous pleasure. Some people like relaxing by doing no work, and others have a need to do something demanding, but different from their job. I am one of those."

According to Harry Kerr, *The Times* photographer who took this picture over the top of his head while facing the other way, such an upside-down position concentrates the mind particularly on the stitching of the harness around the shoulders and waist.

Mr Smith divides his spare time between the Tiger Club at Redhill, which owns the aircraft in the photograph, and Kent Gliding Club. The hobby is expensive and it has taken him many years to amass his 650 flying hours experience in powered aircraft.

He has an assistant instructor's rating and at the Tiger Club checks the flying ability of new members. At Kent he has his own vintage glider, a Brunsau Baby, built for the Luftwaffe in 1941.

Mr Smith, aged 46, obtained his private pilot's licence in 1958 when a policeman in Uganda. He has been gliding since he was 15. His prison career began 16 years ago at Wormwood Scrubs where he was an assistant governor.



THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

The Prince of Wales takes salute at ceremonial divisions and a patron, meets members of HMS Kelly Reunion Association, HMS Mercury, East Meon, Petersfield, Hampshire, 11.

Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester, as president, Scotland's Garden Scheme, attends fête to celebrate fifth anniversary, Tyninghame, East Lothian, 2.30.

Princess Alexandra, on occasion of centenary celebrations of Royal National Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen, visits Great Grimsby Fishdock on annual open day.

Open day, National Army Museum, grounds of Royal Hospital, Chelsea, 10.

4. HMS Alacrity, berthed by HMS Belfast at Tower Bridge, also Sunday, 2.30 to 4.30.

Talks

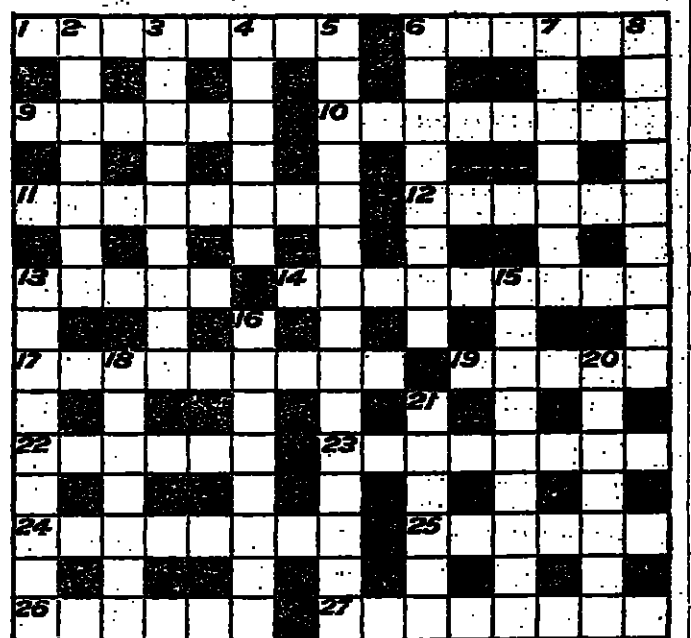
"Donatello's Ascensions", by Ronald Parkinson, 11.30, "Charles

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,587

A prize of The Times Atlas of the World (comprehensive edition) will be given for the first correct solution opened next Thursday. Entries should be addressed to: The Times Crossword Competition, 12 Coley Street, London WC9 9YT. The winner and solution will be published next Saturday. The winner of last Saturday's competition (No 15,581) is: Mrs E. M. Mitchell, 122 Regent Farm Road, Gosforth, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Name

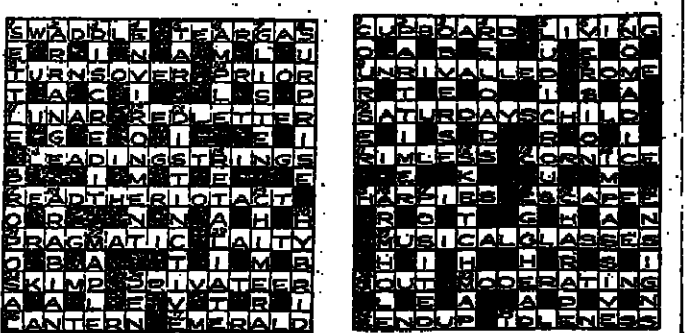
Address



- ACROSS
- 1 Armistice arranged — 100 released, one after another (8).
 - 6 Spiritless women holding it back still (6).
 - 9 Fresh meat on the line (6).
 - 10 Capital solution some might say from a liar (8).
 - 11 Some spurring, ideally observed here (6).
 - 12 Malay lord comes back, honoured by Indian dancing (6).
 - 13 English town tops American poll (5).
 - 14 Attacker got silver and gold out of work unit returning to ship (9).
 - 17 Risk unaverted, unfortunately (9).
 - 19 For balance in attitude I must be in centre (5).
 - 20 One's concealed in hide to see (6).
 - 23 North European public schoolboys moving South (8).
 - 24 Familiar state (8).
 - 25 Influenza almost took firm hold (6).
 - 26 Most of the people in this part of the Balkans (6).
 - 27 Surface extended, obliquely (8).
- DOWN
- 2 Husband turning up? I have to be shifty (7).
 - 3 Such characters aren't in good hands (9).
 - 4 Robber in Italian city pinching coin (6).
 - 5 Brussels sprouts, their speciality (6, 9).
 - 6 1,000 years in making, this training college (8).
 - 7 Old historian understood America (7).
 - 8 Case in which river god helped the farmer (4, 5).
 - 13 Appropriate churchman if getting wed fast in new arrangement? (4, 5).
 - 15 Give the Golf Club account of this birdie (9).
 - 16 Sound quality in wise man a long time ago (5, 3).
 - 18 Six? 'Tis upside-down, or 9 (7).
 - 20 Add point to form? That's about right (7).
 - 21 Dramatically presented the old way first (6).

Solution of Puzzle No 15,586

Solution of Puzzle No 15,581



The Pound

Bank buys Bank sells

Australia \$	1.69	1.62
Austria Sch	33.50	31.49
Belgium Fr	81.25	77.25
Canada \$	2.23	2.23
Denmark Kr	14.79	14.09
Finland Mk	8.78	8.38
France Fr	11.12	10.62
Germany DM	4.70	4.46
Greece Dr	114.00	106.00
Hong Kong \$	11.00	10.40
Ireland Pt	1.28	1.22
Italy Lit	2,310.00	2,210.00
Japan Yn	461.00	435.00
Netherlands Gld	5.24	4.98
Norway Kr	11.85	11.25
Portugal Esc	124.00	118.00
South Africa Rd	1.93	1.85
Spain Pta	165.40	156.00
Sweden Kr	10.05	9.56
Switzerland Fr	4.07	3.85
USA \$	1.91	1.84
Yugoslavia Dnr	74.50	69.50

Notes for small denomination bank notes only as supplied yesterday by different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

London: FT Index rose 1.6 to 520.2.

New York: The Dow Jones industrial average closed 8.18 points up at 936.74.

Sporting fixtures

Cricket today: Benson and Hedges Cup final, 11:30, Somerset v Surrey, at Lord's. Four matches in Worcestershire v Australians, at Worcester, 11:30; Essex v Lancashire, at Chesterfield, 11:30; Derbyshire v Kent, at Derby, 11:30; Essex v Yorkshire, at Durham, 11:30. Other matches: Ireland v Scotland, in Dublin, 11:30 to 7.

Cricket tomorrow: Test match, 1.30 to 7: Worcestershire v Australia, at Worcester, 11:30; Essex v Lancashire, at Chesterfield, 11:30; Derbyshire v Kent, at Derby, 11:30; Essex v Yorkshire, at Durham, 11:30. Other matches: Ireland v Scotland, in Dublin, 11:30 to 7.

Wedding greetings in flowers, St Margaret's Church, Amersham, West Sussex, 10 to 7.

First British-Asian Theatre Group in "Vilayat" or "Engage", at the Riverside Studios, Hammersmith, 8.

Darent antiques and collectors fair, The Bull, at Birchwood, near Swanley, Kent, 10.30 to 4.30.

Memorial service: Lady Exeter (Lynia Lopkova), King's College Cambridge, 3.30.

Tomorrow

Royal wedding rehearsal, depart Buckingham Palace, 7.45.

Sunday at St Paul's Cathedral, cathedral choir and chamber orchestra, 11.

Oxford Street children's party, 3.45.

Fairs

Collectors fair, Bloomsbury Centre Hotel, 11 to 6; antiques fair, Strand Palace Hotel, 11 to 6.

Antique and collectors' items, Highbury Auctions, Camden goods depot, Chalk Farm Road, 2.30.

Talks

"In good King Charles' golden days", by Catherine Oakes, 3.30; oriental carpets, by Eileen Graham, 3.30, Victoria and Albert Museum.

Exhibitions

Railway architecture and social history of the railways, Science Museum, South Kensington, 2.30 to 6; armoured warfare, Imperial War Museum, Lambeth Road, 2 to 5.50; selection by David Hockney, pictures from the National Gallery, 2 to 6; "Cur Here", paper cut-outs toys and models, Museum of Childhood, Bethnal Green, 2.30 to 5.30.

"The Doctor Who Experience", Madame Tussaud's, London, 10 to 6; 100 masterpieces of Serbian goldsmiths' work, Victoria and Albert Museum, 2.30 to 5.30.

Picasso, Hayward Gallery, 12 to 6; Turner and the sublime, British Museum, 2.30 to 6.

Walks

Liverpool Street Lane, meet Liverpool Street station (Bishopsgate exit), 11; Hampstead village, meet Hampstead station, 11; royal wedding route, meet Green Park station, 2; legal and illegal, London, meet Holborn station, 2.

Papers

The New York Times, in an editorial under the heading, "The centre sits in Britain", says the social democrats are well launched towards a mandate to rule the country.

The Washington Post regrets the likely passing of its rival, the *Washington Star*, which is threatened with closure on August 7, and hopes that someone may yet rescue it.

Professor Ralf Dahrendorf, director of the London School of Economics, comments in the weekly *Die Zeit*: "There are increasing signs that the new policy which Mrs Thatcher recommends, not only for Great Britain, but also for the rest of the world, promises. More still: Thatcherism has failed." He adds that a modern economy is anchored in society and that "anyone who plays around with this breaks up the society and destroys the confidence which is necessary for economic stability".

Roads

London and South-east: West-bound side of Piccadilly under repair closed for resurfacing until 5 pm today. Expect congestion in areas nearby. Carnival processions in Brighton, Hastings, Bognor Regis, Deal, Bexhill and Bexhill mean that centres should be avoided during afternoon. Brighton affected from 5 to 6 pm.

Outlook for tomorrow: Changeable with showers or longer outbreaks of rain, but some sunshine in most parts. Near normal temperature.

SEA PASSAGES: 5 North Sea, Strait of Dover, English Channel E: Wind NW, moderate; sea slight.

St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind W, light or moderate; sea slight.

Wales and West: Bristol: A4, Horwell Road, construction of a new bridge, one lane closed, one lane at Kilgerty, near Amroth.

North: Widnes, Cheshire: A568, Birchfield Road, bad delays, big roadwork diversion for southbound traffic. Yorkshire: A647, Stanningfield bypass, emergency diversions to A647, Stanningfield, near York.

In the garden

Stake tall lilies, dahlias and outdoor chrysanthemums. Feed vegetable and water them. Runner beans being more exposed to drying winds, need about one and a half times as much water as do low-growing ground crops.

True philodendrons need a lot of water too and a soluble fertilizer once a week, as do plants in tubs and window boxes.

True philodendrons as soon as flowers have fallen, cutting out some of the oldest stems to make room for new growths.

Anniversaries

Today: Arthur James Balfour was born, Whitehaven, East Lothian, 1848. Samuel Taylor Coleridge died, London, 1834. First Channel crossing by Louis Blériot, 1909.

Tomorrow: John Field was born, Dublin, 1782, and George Bernard Shaw, Dublin, 1856.

Hay without tears

The Asthma Research Council will not issue any more pollen counts this year. Throughout June and July there were only five days on which the council recorded a high grass pollen count. With readings of zero on Thursday and one yesterday, there is unlikely to be much more grass pollen in the air.

Trouble-free flights

With no weather difficulties or industrial disputes, British Airways experts trouble-free week-end operation at British and European airports.

Weather

The general situation: A weak ridge of high pressure will move E and decline further, with a trough of low pressure moving into the Irish Sea.

Forecasts from 6 am to midnight:

London, SE, Central S, England, E Midlands: Sunny intervals at first, becoming cloudy later with some showers; wind mainly W to SW, light; max temp 20C (68F).

East Angles, E England: Scattered showers, mainly in the afternoon; wind mainly W to NW, light; max temp 17C (63F).

W Midlands, S Wales, Central, NE England: Bright at first, becoming cloudy with showers; wind variable, light; max temp 20C (68F).

Channel Islands, SW England: Mainly dry, sunny intervals; wind W to SW, light; max temp 20C (68F).

N Wales, NW England, Lake District, Isle of Man, SW Scotland, Glasgow: Rather cloudy with outbreaks of mainly light rain or drizzle; wind variable, light; max temp 17C (63F).

Edinburgh and Dundee, Aberdeen, Moray Firth, NE Scotland: Mostly dry, bright intervals; wind variable, light; max temp 17C (63F).

Central Highlands, Argyll, NW Scotland, N Ireland: Rather cloudy with outbreaks of mainly light rain or drizzle; wind mainly W, light; max temp 15 to 17C (59 to 63F).

Orkney, Shetland: Mainly dry, bright intervals; wind variable, light; max temp 15C (59F).

Outlook for tomorrow: Changeable with showers or longer outbreaks of rain, but some sunshine in most parts. Near normal temperature.

SEA PASSAGES: 5 North Sea, Strait of Dover, English Channel E: Wind NW, moderate; sea slight.

St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind W, light or moderate; sea slight.

Wales and West: Bristol: A4, Horwell Road, construction of a new bridge, one lane closed, one lane at Kilgerty, near Amroth.

North: Widnes, Cheshire: A568, Birchfield Road, bad delays, big roadwork diversion for southbound traffic. Yorkshire: A647, Stanningfield bypass, emergency diversions to A647, Stanningfield, near York.

In the garden

Anniversaries

Hay without tears

Trouble-free flights

Weather

Forecasts from 6 am to midnight:

London, SE, Central S, England, E Midlands: Sunny intervals at first, becoming cloudy later with some showers; wind mainly W to SW, light; max temp 20C (68F).

East Angles, E England: Scattered showers, mainly in the afternoon; wind mainly W to NW, light; max temp 17C (63F).

W Midlands, S Wales, Central, NE England: Bright at first, becoming cloudy with showers; wind variable, light; max temp 20C (68F).

Channel Islands, SW England: Mainly dry, sunny intervals; wind W to SW, light; max temp 20C (68F).

N Wales, NW England, Lake District, Isle of Man, SW Scotland, Glasgow: Rather cloudy with outbreaks of mainly light rain or drizzle; wind variable, light; max temp 17C (63F).

Edinburgh and Dundee, Aberdeen, Moray Firth, NE Scotland: Mostly dry, bright intervals; wind variable, light; max temp 17C (63F).

Central Highlands, Argyll, NW Scotland, N Ireland: Rather cloudy with outbreaks of mainly light rain or drizzle; wind mainly W, light; max temp 15 to 17C (59 to 63F).

Orkney, Shetland: Mainly dry, bright intervals; wind variable, light; max temp 15C (59F).

Outlook for tomorrow: Changeable with showers or longer outbreaks of rain, but some sunshine in most parts. Near normal temperature.

SEA PASSAGES: 5 North Sea, Strait of Dover, English Channel E: Wind NW, moderate; sea slight.

St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind W, light or moderate; sea slight.

Wales and West: Bristol: A4, Horwell Road, construction of a new bridge, one lane closed, one lane at Kilgerty, near Amroth.

North: Widnes, Cheshire: A568, Birchfield Road, bad delays, big roadwork diversion for southbound traffic. Yorkshire: A647, Stanningfield bypass, emergency diversions to A647, Stanningfield, near York.

In the garden

Anniversaries

Hay without tears

Trouble-free flights

Weather

Forecasts from 6 am to midnight:

London, SE, Central S, England, E Midlands: Sunny intervals at first, becoming cloudy later with some showers; wind mainly W to SW, light; max temp 20C (68F).

East Angles, E England: Scattered showers, mainly in the afternoon; wind mainly W to NW, light; max temp 17C (63F).

W Midlands, S Wales, Central, NE England: Bright at first, becoming cloudy with showers; wind variable, light; max temp 20C (68F).

Channel Islands, SW England: Mainly dry, sunny intervals; wind W to SW, light; max temp 20C (68F).

N Wales, NW England, Lake District, Isle of Man, SW Scotland, Glasgow: Rather cloudy with outbreaks of mainly light rain or drizzle; wind variable, light; max temp 17C (63F).

Edinburgh and Dundee, Aberdeen, Moray Firth, NE Scotland: Mostly dry, bright intervals; wind variable, light; max temp 17C (63F).

Central Highlands, Argyll, NW Scotland, N Ireland: Rather cloudy with outbreaks of mainly light rain or drizzle; wind mainly W, light; max temp 15 to 17C (59 to 63F).

Orkney, Shetland: Mainly dry, bright intervals; wind variable, light; max temp 15C (59F).

Outlook for tomorrow: Changeable with showers or longer outbreaks of rain, but some sunshine in most parts. Near normal temperature.

Weather

The general situation: A weak ridge of high pressure will move E and decline further, with a trough of low pressure moving into the Irish Sea.

Forecasts from 6 am to midnight:

London, SE, Central S, England, E Midlands: Sunny intervals at first, becoming cloudy later with some showers; wind mainly W to SW, light; max temp 20C (68F).

East Angles, E England: Scattered showers, mainly in the afternoon; wind mainly W to NW, light; max temp 17C (63F).

W Midlands, S Wales, Central, NE England: Bright at first, becoming cloudy with showers; wind variable, light; max temp 20C (68F).

Channel Islands, SW England: Mainly dry, sunny intervals; wind W to SW, light; max temp 20C (68F).

N Wales, NW England, Lake District, Isle of Man, SW Scotland, Glasgow: Rather cloudy with outbreaks of mainly light rain or drizzle; wind variable, light; max temp 17C (63F).

Edinburgh and Dundee, Aberdeen, Moray Firth, NE Scotland: Mostly dry, bright intervals; wind variable, light; max temp 17C (63F).

Central Highlands, Argyll, NW Scotland, N Ireland: Rather cloudy with outbreaks of mainly light rain or drizzle; wind mainly W, light; max temp 15 to 17C (59 to 63F).

Orkney, Shetland: Mainly dry, bright intervals; wind variable, light; max temp 15C (59F).

Outlook for tomorrow: Changeable with showers or longer outbreaks of rain, but some sunshine in most parts. Near normal temperature.

SEA PASSAGES: 5 North Sea, Strait of Dover, English Channel E: Wind NW, moderate; sea slight.

St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind W, light or moderate; sea slight.

Wales and West: Bristol: A4, Horwell Road, construction of a new bridge, one lane closed, one lane at Kilgerty, near Amroth.

North: Widnes, Cheshire: A568, Birchfield Road, bad delays, big roadwork diversion for southbound traffic. Yorkshire: A647, Stanningfield bypass, emergency diversions to A647, Stanningfield, near York.

In the garden

Anniversaries

Hay without tears

Trouble-free flights

Weather

Forecasts from 6 am to midnight:

London, SE, Central S, England, E Midlands: Sunny intervals at first, becoming cloudy later with some showers; wind mainly W to SW, light; max temp 20C (68F).

East Angles, E England: Scattered showers, mainly in the afternoon; wind mainly W to NW, light; max temp 17C (63F).

W Midlands, S Wales, Central, NE England: Bright at first, becoming cloudy with showers; wind variable, light; max temp 20C (68F).

Channel Islands, SW England: Mainly dry, sunny intervals; wind W to SW, light; max temp 20C (68F).

N Wales, NW England, Lake District, Isle of Man, SW Scotland, Glasgow: Rather cloudy with outbreaks of mainly light rain or drizzle; wind variable, light; max temp 17C (63F).

Edinburgh and Dundee, Aberdeen, Moray Firth, NE Scotland: Mostly dry, bright intervals; wind variable, light; max temp 17C (63F).

Central Highlands, Argyll, NW Scotland, N Ireland: Rather cloudy with outbreaks of mainly light rain or drizzle; wind mainly W, light; max temp 15 to 17C (59 to 63F).

Orkney, Shetland: Mainly dry, bright intervals; wind variable, light; max temp 15C (59F).

Outlook for tomorrow: Changeable with showers or longer outbreaks of rain, but some sunshine in most parts. Near normal temperature.

SEA PASSAGES: 5 North Sea, Strait of Dover, English Channel E: Wind NW, moderate; sea slight.

St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind W, light or moderate; sea slight.

Wales and West: Bristol: A4, Horwell Road, construction of a new bridge, one lane closed, one lane at Kilgerty, near Amroth.

North: Widnes, Cheshire: A568, Birchfield Road, bad delays, big roadwork diversion for southbound traffic. Yorkshire: A647, Stanningfield bypass, emergency diversions to A647, Stanningfield, near York.

In the garden

Anniversaries

Hay without tears

Trouble-free flights

Weather

Forecasts from 6 am to midnight:

London, SE, Central S, England, E Midlands: Sunny intervals at first, becoming cloudy later with some showers; wind mainly W to SW, light; max temp 20C (68F).

East Angles, E England: Scattered showers, mainly in the afternoon; wind mainly W to NW, light; max temp 17C (63F).

W Midlands, S Wales, Central, NE England: Bright at first, becoming cloudy with showers; wind variable, light; max temp 20C (68F).

Channel Islands, SW England: Mainly dry, sunny intervals; wind W to SW, light; max temp 20C (68F).

N Wales, NW England, Lake District, Isle of Man, SW Scotland, Glasgow: Rather cloudy with outbreaks of mainly light rain or drizzle; wind variable, light; max temp 17C (63F).

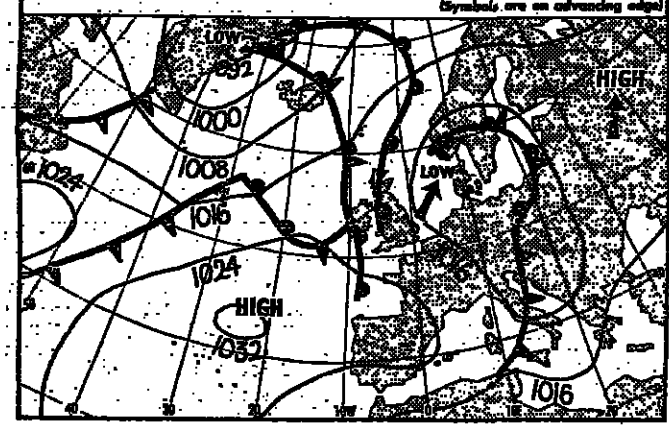
Edinburgh and Dundee, Aberdeen, Moray Firth, NE Scotland: Mostly dry, bright intervals; wind variable, light; max temp 17C (63F).

Central Highlands, Argyll, NW Scotland, N Ireland: Rather cloudy with outbreaks of mainly light rain or drizzle; wind mainly W, light; max temp 15 to 17C (59 to 63F).

Orkney, Shetland: Mainly dry, bright intervals; wind variable, light; max temp 15C (59F).

Outlook for tomorrow: Changeable with showers or longer outbreaks of rain, but some sunshine in most parts. Near normal temperature.

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars



Resorts

	Sun	Mon	Max	Min	Wind	Sea
E COAST						
Scarborough	10	12	54	41	Rain	
Whitby	10	12	54	41	Rain	
Yarmouth	10	12	54	41	Rain	
Scarborough	10	12	54	41	Rain	
Whitby	10	12	54	41	Rain	
Yarmouth	10	12	54	41	Rain	
Scarborough	10	12	54	41	Rain	
Whitby	10	12	54	41	Rain	
Yarmouth	10	12	54	41	Rain	
Scarborough	10	12	54	41	Rain	
Whitby	10	12	54	41	Rain	
Yarmouth	10	12	54	41	Rain	
Scarborough	10	12	54	41	Rain	
Whitby	10	12	54	41	Rain	
Yarmouth	10	12	54	41	Rain	
Scarborough	10	12	54	41	Rain	
Whitby	10	12	54	41	Rain	
Yarmouth	10	12	54	41	Rain	
Scarborough	10	12	54	41	Rain	
Whitby	10	12	54	41	Rain	
Yarmouth	10	12	54	41	Rain	
Scarborough	10	12	54	41	Rain	
Whitby	10	12	54	41	Rain	
Yarmouth	10	12	54	41	Rain	
Scarborough	10	12	54	41	Rain	
Whitby	10	12	54	41	Rain	